THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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ALABAMA.

Governor Patton's Message—Action of the Legislature.

The special message in relation to the Constitutional Amendment which the Governor of Alabama communicated to the Legislature of that State on the 6th instant, is as follows:—

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, STATE OF ALABAMA, MONTGOMERY, December 6.—Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:—Events of vast importance are now transpiring which bear with peculiar force upon the relations which Alabama sustains to the Union.

To these events we cannot be indifferent; they are of so vital a character that we should give to them a calm and deliberate consideration.

As the Chief Executive of the State, I deem it a duty under the Constitution to express in form the apprehension, which you doubtless share with me, lest the stability of our affairs be suddenly broken up.

There is an unmistakable purpose upon the part of those who control the National Legislature to enforce at all hazards their own terms of restoration.

The means they propose threaten to at once reverse our progress towards the establishment of that permanent tranquillity which is so much desired by all. To do so is to immeasurably augment the distress which now exists, and to inaugurate confusion, the end of which no human prescience can foresee.

To-day the cardinal principle of restoration seems to be favorable action upon the proposed amendment to the Constitution, which I transmitted to you in my annual message.

Upon the merits of that amendment my views are already known. They are founded on principle, and are unchanged.

The necessity of the case, I am now constrained to think, is different. We should look our true condition full in the face.

I, therefore, recommend anew to your consideration this measure in the light in which it now presents itself; or such other measure as your wisdom may suggest. Should you see proper to ratify it, and our full restoration should follow, we may trust to time and the influence of our Representatives to mitigate its harshness. If, on the other hand, admission be delayed, the warning to our sister States may be relied upon to prevent that concurrence on their part which alone can give the measure practical effect.

Having done all, we may then commit our cause to a just God. R. M. PATTON.

Action of the Legislature.

The correspondent of the Mobile *Advertiser* thus alludes to the effect produced by the reception of the message:—

The reading of the message caused considerable excitement in both Houses. In the Senate, Mr. Felder moved that that body should go into Committee of the Whole to consider the practicability of ratifying the Constitutional amendment, and urged its adoption in strong terms. He said he was ready to vote for it at once, and that its ratification was a necessity. Mr. Barnes moved to refer the message to the Committee on Federal Relations, and said he believed it derogatory to the high character of the Legislature to abandon President Johnson's restoration policy. That policy was founded on right, justice, and equality. Mr. Kilpatrick spoke in the strongest terms against the amendment, and in support of Mr. Barnes' motion. Mr. Sykes followed in support of the amendment, and said he regretted to say that President Johnson would, in his opinion, be defeated, and the State, in all probability, be thrown back under a military government. Mr. Barnes' motion, to refer to the Committee on Federal Relations, was carried by a vote of yeas 24; nays 5: Messrs. Bell, Felder, Garrett, Sykes, and Woodliet voting in the negative.

In the House, it was proposed to refer the Message to the Committee on Federal Relations. Considerable confusion ensued, and Mr. Grant, managing to get the floor, urged calmness, and insisted that members should look our true condition full in the face. Unless some proper measures were taken towards the establishment of that permanent tranquillity so essential to our existence as a State, he did not believe that this Legislature would be again permitted to assemble. Such an expression of opinion could not have been hazarded at the commencement of the session, but now the fact must be patent to all. Several of the members expressed themselves opposed to any action being taken on the Constitutional amendment until after the reassembling of the Legislature in January; and Mr. Savage, of Clark, moved to suspend all business before the House, to introduce the following resolution, which was refused, after it was read for information:—

Resolved, That in the opinion of the present General Assembly of this State, no action can be constitutionally taken on the proposed amendment to the United States Constitution, until the State is allowed to exercise all the privileges conferred by the Constitution of the United States, believing that if the State be regarded by Congress as being out of the Union, no action on the part of this General Assembly will give any validity to said amendment.

Mr. Doster, of Autauga, asked permission to offer the following resolution, which was not entertained:—

Resolved, That the Committee on Federal Relations be instructed to report to this House at the hour of 3·30 o'clock this evening, upon the joint resolutions referred to said Committee, proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

Various motions were made to adjourn, and questions of order raised, and the House finally, at 2·30 o'clock, adjourned in confusion.

On the following day the Committee on Federal Relations, to whom the Governor's message was referred, reported that they "had duly and maturely considered the same—and deeming it unnecessary and inexpedient to enter into an argument for their report, the Committee are of the opinion that the General Assembly should not ratify the proposed amendments." They therefore reported a joint resolution that "the State of Alabama refuses to ratify" the amendment. This resolution was adopted by a vote of 27 to 2 in the Senate, and 69 to 8 in the House. The two Senators who voted in favor of ratification—Messrs. Felder, of Montgomery, and Sykes, of Lawrence—made lengthy explanations of the votes they were about to cast, while similar statements were made on the part of Senators who voted for concurrence in the report.

On the reception of the Senate's action in the House, the resolutions were immediately taken up for consideration, and there was considerable display of parliamentary tactics, during which several efforts were made to postpone final action until after the legislative recess. Mr. Morse, of Choctaw, submitted a resolution to refer the subject to the people for instructions, while Mr. Potter, of Cherokee, desired to postpone in order that Congress might submit an *ultimatum*, to be further submitted to the people of the State, which were voted down, it being the evident determination of the majority to dispose of the main question at once. During the proceedings in the Senate, it was stated by Mr. Barnes that a telegraphic despatch had been received from Senator Parsons, at Washington, urging the rejection of the amendment by the Legislature. In the House, Mr. Potter gave notice that on the 15th of January he would move a reconsideration of the vote adopting the Senate report.

—A complete set of American coins will be sent to the Paris Exposition. We are glad to learn there is some coin in existence.

—A Leipsic journal is entitled *Neue Allgemeine Zeitschrift fur Theater und Musik*. It is edited by Herr Yourig von Arnold.

—Red Jacket, when he gave his blessing to a friend, hoped he might live where whisky was less than two shillings a quart.

The Hundred Dollars Worth of Turveydrop.

Deportment is a good thing, as all good schoolboys know, and Turveydrop has his mission as well as other people. But Turveydrop in the Department of State, pulling out his ruffled shirt-front, and adjusting his wristbands at the expense of the Treasury, is a spectacle more sumptuous than satisfactory. We have little doubt that the stationery account of the Government would prove that the expenses of the civil war were considerably increased by Secretary Seward's passion for playing Turveydrop in his despatches; and it is certain that the country has been made to pay a good deal more money than it will cost to keep John H. Surratt on his voyage from Egypt to America, for the sole purpose of enabling Secretary Seward to strike an imposing attitude in his corresdondence with our Consul-General at Alexandria about the arrest of that individual. Despatches by the Atlantic cable are paid for at the rate of half a dollar in gold *per letter*, and any public servant, therefore, who has such despatches to send, will take at least as much pains, if he has any proper sense of his responsibilities, to use the fewest possible words, as he would if he were telegraphing about his private affairs. Consul-General Hale, who arrested Surratt at Alexandria, did precisely this thing. His despatch by the cable was couched in these terms:—

"To Seward, Washington:—

"Have arrested John Surratt, one of President Lincoln's assassins.

"No doubt of identity. HALE,

"Alexandria."

Here was all that needed to be said, clearly and briefly said, and at the least possible cost. Now mark Secretary Seward's reply, despatched by cable the same day:—

"Sir:—The Secretary of the Navy has instructed Admiral Goldsborough to send a proper national armed vessel to Alexandria to receive from you John H. Surratt, a citizen of the United States, who is in your custody as an arrested fugitive, and charged with the crime of assassination of the late Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, and of an attempt to assassinate William H. Seward, Secretary of State of the United States, in the month of April 1865. You will deliver the before-named to the commander of the vessel upon his reporting to you his arrival at Alexandria.

"I am, sir, your obedient servant,

"WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

"To Mr Charles Hale, of Alexandria, Egypt."

Here is a penn'orth of words to the purpose, drenched with an intolerable deal of washy verbiage, to the tune of more than $160 in gold for its transmission from America to England alone. A bill of items might be probably made out upon this despatch, as follows:—

The People of the United States,

To Turveydrop,	Dr.
To calling Mr. Hale "Sir"	$1·50
To describing a ship as a "national armed vessel"	10·00
To reciting the birth, general behavior, and alleged crime of Surratt, and informing Mr. Hale that Mr. Lincoln was President of the United States . .	137·00
To protesting that Mr. Seward is Mr. Hale's "obedient servant," which we do not believe he is	12·50
Total for deportment.	$161·00

A couple of hundred dollars in gold, it will be said, is a small matter to a nation which has built up a bigger debt in five years than any other people ever did in a century. Precisely so. But somebody has to pay these two hundred dollars in gold; and that somebody, or those somebodies, if the liberty of choice were allowed them, might possibly find a more remunerative employment for their dollars—more remunerative to themselves and to their country. And the vital point of the matter is this, that an official who was considerately honest—and, in an official, want of consideration is want of honesty, would have remembered that these two hundred dollars in gold which he was spending on his shirt ruffles were not his to spend. Of course, however, it is belittling and worthy only of Copperheads and ordinary Christians to expect that a man, or a party of "great moral ideas," should have any time or thought to waste on a mere matter of common honesty and simple official duty.—*From the N. Y. World of this morning.*

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Peirce.—This Court is still very busy with prison cases, and overcrowded. If a person who has business at Court does not arrive ten minutes before the crier opens the Court, he stands a poor chance of getting into the room, and if so fortunate as to get in, he has not even the possibility of a chance to get a seat.

TROUBLE.

Thomas Sheridan was in Court once more. This morning he was tried upon a charge of assault and battery upon Mary Daily. Mrs Daily said that, as she was passing Sheridan's stall in market, he made a wry face at her. She turned, and told him not to insult her in that manner. He made another wry face, and some words arose. Sheridan got his Irish up, and struck her a blow.

She then defended herself by scratching his face. Just about the time they were getting into a Kilkenny cat's kind of a row, a "lifter," in blue clothes, lifted them both to the Station House.

Sheridan denied all this, and produced witnesses who testified that Mary Daily commenced the fight by jumping on him, and trying her best to scratch his eyes out. He took it all as meekly as a lamb, only holding up his hands in defense.

TOO LOW.

James Ward plead guilty to a charge of the larceny of money and a watch. As the captain of a vessel was leaving Delaware City, this man asked him if he could come to Philadelphia with him. The captain gladly said yes. When they arrived at the mouth of the Schuylkill, the captain made arrangements with this man by which he was to ship for the whole trip the vessel was to make, at $30 per month. On that very night he stole $300 and a watch from the captain, and went away. On the next day he was arrested at Front and Brown streets. He told the captain where he could get some of the money, and the captain recovered about $100.

William B. Moore was convicted of a charge of the larceny of a silver watch belonging to James F. Lloyd. The jury, by their verdict, found that this boy was guilty of having picked Mr. Lloyd's pocket, at the Chesnut Street Theatre.

Jacob Benson and Marcilla Saunders, both colored, pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of dry goods. The goods were recovered.

This morning again, J. W. O'Brien, Esq., called attention to the case of Stephenson and Walker, charged with false pretenses and conspiracy, asking the Court to order that the defendants should plead in the cause. The Court said that although the case was not called for trial, yet the Commonwealth is entitled to have a plea. Mr Cassidy moved to quash the bills, and made the application in writing. This was read to the Court, and next Saturday fixed as the day for the argument of it.

Nisi Prius—Judge Thompson.—Morris, Tasker & Co. vs. William W. Leibert. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiffs, $19,376 88.

Felix Bruner vs. James Bering and Ellwood Bonsall. An action to recover damages for a failure by defendants to convey to plaintiff certain premises purchased by him. Plaintiff alleges that he is a physician; that he purchased from defendants the premises at northeast corner of York avenue and Callowhill street; that after said purchase, defendants told him that to perfect the title to the house it would be necessary to sell it at a sheriff's sale. Plaintiff put $2500 worth of permanent improvements on the house. It was sold at the sheriff's sale, and purchased there by defendants, who afterwards ejected him from the house. On trial.

An Offer Declined.—A French capitalist offered to pay $1,600,000 for the admission fees to the Exhibition in Paris next year; one-half at once, the other half on the eve of the opening. This would have exonerated the guarantors from all risks, but the offer was declined.

Siberia.—Among the acts of clemency (?) performed by the Emperor of Russia on the occasion of his son's marriage, was a decree that the persons condemned to hard labor in the mines of Siberia for life shall be liberated after twelve years of servitude from this time.

AFFAIRS IN BOSTON.

Conclusion of the Trial of McAvena—No Verdict Yet—An Insolvent Debtor Secreted $90,000 from his Assignees—Interest in Yachting, Etc.

BOSTON, December 12.—The trial of Francis McAvena for the murder of Mary Geary was concluded this afternoon, and the case is now under consideration by a jury. The verdict will not be announced until to-morrow.

No warrant has yet been issued for the execution of the murderer Moran, now in Dedham jail. His friends are working hard for a commutation of sentence, but it is not likely they will succeed.

In the Superior Court criminal session to-day, Mr. James Tetlow was arraigned on an indictment alleging him to be an insolvent debtor, and charging him with unlawfully secreting his account books and $90,000 in money, the lawful property of the assignees of his estates, Messrs. William H. McKee and Seth J. Thomas. The indictment contains five or six counts, one of which alleges that Mr. Tetlow, after the service of the warrant by Deputy Sheriff Dearborn, assigned and conveyed the sum of $80,000 in money to one Horace Abbott. Mr. Tetlow pleaded not guilty and was committed to jail in default of bail in $70,000.

Captain Fengar, of the steam revenue cutter *Pawtuxet*, has received orders from the Treasury Department to cruise until the 1st of April from Cape Ann round Nantucket Shoals to Holmes' Hole, and through the Vineyard Sound, for the purpose of rendering assistance to vessels in distress.

The trial of Elizabeth Snell, for the murder of her illegitimate granddaughter, one month old, began to-day, in the Supreme Court. The indictment charges her with a systematic course of starvation in regard to the infant, and administering to it, on the 21st of last August, half an ounce of laudanum, as the immediate cause of its death. The prisoner is a woman of ordinary appearance, apparently about fifty-five years of age.

That section of Boston in and around Church street has been the receptacle for all the offal matter of the city for many years. In consequence of imperfect drainage, much sickness has been occasioned there in consequence. A committee of the City Council will soon propose that the city raise the entire territory, and rely upon the Boston Water-power Company and the State to reimburse the half million or more of expense.

The interest in yachting has been largely increased here by the great ocean race now pending, and several heavy bets have been made on the result by prominent yacht owners in this city. A club has been recently formed here, and now comprises nearly two thousand members. D. H. Folet is the commodore.

At the municipal election on Monday there was a tie on Councilman in the Third Ward, the candidates being C. R. Merritt (white), Republican, and R. S. Brown (colored), Democrat. A new trial took place to-day, and after a spirited contest Mr. Merritt was elected over his colored Democratic competitor by twenty-eight majority.

The model of a Freedmen's monument to Abraham Lincoln, designed and executed by Miss Hosmer, was placed on private exhibition to-day at the Boston Athenæum, and is highly approved and admired by all who see it. The artiste has seized, to illustrate and symbolize his life and services, the two leading acts of his administration, viz.:—The emancipation of the slaves and the preservation of the American Union.

It is to be constructed of granite and bronze, sixty feet high, and located in the Capitol grounds at Washington. The origin of the subscription for this monument was the contribution by a woman, made free by President Lincoln's proclamation, of five dollars, immediately on hearing of his death, which was sent to a Commission at St. Louis, composed of Rev. W. G. Elliott, Joseph E. Yeatman, Dr J. B. Johnson, George Partridge, and C. G. Greely, who took steps to obtain a design, and have adopted the one now on exhibition here. It is probable the model will go from here to Washington.

The weather is very cold, but no signs of snow. In some parts of the city there is excellent skating.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, }
Thursday, December 13, 1866. }

There was more disposition to operate in Stocks this morning, and prices were firmer.

Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. Reading sold at 55¼, a slight advance on the closing price of last evening; Catawissa preferred at 27¾@28, an advance of ¼.

In City Passenger Railway shares there was very little doing. 90 was bid for Second and Third; 19 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 14 for Hestonville; 30 for Green and Coates; and 27 for Girard College.

Government bonds were unsettled and drooping. Old 5-20s sold at 107¼, a decline of ¼; 99⅞ was bid for 10-40s; 112 for 6s of 1881; and 105½@105¾ for June and August 7·30s.

City loans were unchanged. The new issue sold at 99½.

Bank shares, as we have noticed for some time past, continue in good demand for investment at full prices.

Canal shares were firmer. Schuylkill Navigation preferred sold at 34¼@34½, an advance of ¼; and common do. at 25, an advance of 1; 85 was bid for Morris Canal; 124½ for preferred do.; 13½ for Susquehanna Canal; and 56 for Delaware Division.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 137¼; 11 A. M., 137½; 12 M., 137¼, 1 P. M., 137¾.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BEFORE BOARDS.

100 sh Reading Railroad..................s5wn 55¼

FIRST BOARD.

$615·72 Len 6s, '84.... 92	100 sh Reading ..s10 55¼
$10000 do.......... 92½	100 sh do......s30 55¼
$1000 Pa R 2d mg 6s 97½	100 sh do 55¼
$1000 Be vi&Del bds 85½	100 sh do..... ..55 31
$1000 5-20s, 62 coup. 107¼	100 sh do......s30 55¼
36 sh Morris Cpt lts.125	100 sh do.......... 55¼
200 sh Hest'v....... c 14½	100 sh do......b30 55¼
100 sh Cata pf.....s30 27¾	100 sh Sch N pf..... 34¼
200 sh do.lots.s30 28	100 sh do......... 34¼
100 sh do........ c 28	100 sh do......... 34¼
43 sh Pa R....lots.. 54½	100 sh do......s60 34½
300 sh N Cen..lts..b5 48	100 sh do..lotss30 34*
18 sh Far & M Bk..135	100 sh do ..stock 25
14 sh Mech Bk..... 32	

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—American gold, 137¼@137½; Silver ¼s and ½s, 130; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 16½; do., July, 1864, 15¾; do., August, 1864, 15½; do., October, 1864, 14¼; do., December, 1864, 13¼; do., May, 1865, 11½; do., August, 1865, 10½; do., September, 1865, 10; do., October, 1865, 9½.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, December 13.—There is a better feeling in the Flour Market, and rather more demand from the home consumers, who purchase principally of the better grades of spring and winter Wheat, which command full prices. Sales of 1000 barrels, including superfine, at $8@8 50, extras at $9@10·50, Northwestern extra family at $10·50@12, Pennsylvania and Ohio extra family at $11@13, and fancy brands at $14@16 according to quality. Rye Flour is held at $7 25. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

We have to record a continuance of the dull and unsatisfactory state of the Wheat Market noted for some time past, and the only sale reported was 600 bushels choice amber at $3. We quote Pennsylvania red at $2 65@2 85; Southern red at $2 90@3 15; and white at $3·20@3·30. 500 bushels Pennsylvania Rye sold on private terms. In Corn, there is less doing. Sales of 8000 bushels new yellow at 95c.@$1, and old yellow, which is scarce, at $1 14@1·17. Oats are better, with sales of 3000 bushels at 57@58c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Cloverseed sells at $9@10 ℔ 64 lbs.; Timothy at $3·25@3 75; and Flaxseed at $3.

Whisky continues dull, with small sales at $2 43; Pennsylvania is held at $2 36.

THIRD EDITION

EUROPE.

By Atlantic Submarine Telegraph Cables

DESPATCHES TO NOON TO-DAY.

The "Bolivar" to be Given Up to the Colombian Government.

EMPRESS EUGENIE TO VISIT THE POPE

Great Colliery Explosion in Yorkshire.

FRIGHTFUL LOSS OF LIFE.

Three Hundred Bodies Already Recovered

TO-DAY'S FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL QUOTATIONS.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

By the New York Associated Press.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Arrival of the Steamer "Bremen."

SOUTHAMPTON, December 13—Noon.—The steamship *Bremen*, which left New York December 1, put in here this morning, and soon after proceeded to Bremen.

Dreadful Colliery Explosion.

LONDON, December 13—Noon.—A most appalling explosion occurred in a colliery in Barmsley, in the county of York. The loss of life is frightful. The bodies of over three hundred dead have already been taken out, and many others are still unaccounted for.

The "Bolivar" no Privateer—She is Claimed by the Colombian Minister.

LONDON, December 12—Evening.—The steamer *Bolivar*, seized on suspicion of being intended for a Fenian man-of-war, has been claimed by the Minister of the republic of Colombia as the legitimate property of his Government. The *Bolivar* is the vessel which went to Laguayra in charge of English officers and crew for delivery to President Mosquera's Government. The crew there insisted on being retained in the ship, which was refused; they thereupon left the port with her and returned to England. She will now probably be handed over to the Colombian Government. The excitement in reference to her has died out.

Fenians Leaving for America.

CORK, December 12—Evening.—A large number of Fenians have embarked at this and other Irish ports for America.

FRANCE

The Empress Eugenie to Visit the Pope at Rome.

LONDON, December 13—Noon.—The Empress Eugenie has finally decided to visit the Pope at Rome.

GERMANY.

North German Conference at Berlin.

BERLIN, December 13.—A Conference of the States of North Germany will meet in this city on Saturday.

Financial and Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, December 13—Noon.—The Cotton Market opens quiet and steady. The sales to-day will probably reach 10,000 bales. Prices unchanged, middling uplands being quoted at 14¼d.

LONDON, December 13—Noon.—The Money Market is firmer. Consols are quoted at 88½ for money, ex-dividend.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

The following are the opening quotations:—Erie Railroad, 47¾; Illinois Central, 77¼; United States Five-twenties, 91.

The Fenians.

By the United States Associated Press.

LIVERPOOL, December 13—Noon.—The English detectives have discovered that there is a heavy concentration of Fenians at Hull, and the Government has taken active measures to suppress any demonstration that may be made there.

Italy and Rome.

FLORENCE, December 13—Noon.—The Italian Embassador to Rome has concluded a diplomatic agreement between the two Governments, the terms of which are eminently favorable to Italy.

Reorganization of the French Army.

PARIS, December 13—Noon.—The *Moniteur* of this morning publishes a plan for the reorganization of the French army.

The Contraction of the Currency.

By the New York Associated Press.

NEW YORK, December 13.—A special despatch from Washington says that, although the new bill proposed by the Committee of Ways and Means inclines to a contraction of the currency, and agrees generally with the views of Mr. McCulloch, as expressed to members of the Committee, it is still considered very doubtful whether Congress will adopt it.

The temper of the House upon the subject of interfering with the present status of the national banks was plainly seen on Monday, when it voted down summarily several attempts of the kind that were then made. The proposition to add $25,000,000 to the currency was not approved by the Currency Committee, and the present belief is that neither contraction nor an equitable distribution of the currency can succeed.

From Canada.

By the New York Associated Press.

QUEBEC, Dec. 13.—Slight fall of snow yesterday, but not enough for sleighing. Two gentlemen recently fought a duel at Lamouraskee. They exchanged shots without damage, and while reloading for a second shot the police made their appearance, and prevented further hostilities. A cable telegram from Bristol authorizes a draft for £800 sterling for the relief fund.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, December 13.

The National Currency Act.

The House Committee on Banking and Currency finished a new bill amendatory of the national currency act to-day, which will be offered as a substitute for the one now before the House. Its principal features are as follows:

First. Redemption in New York.

Second. Reduction of the circulation of existing banks to the amount of thirty-one millions, by scaling down the circulation of all banks whose capital exceeds $300,000, and limiting the total circulation of any one bank to $1,000,000.

Third. Distributing thirty millions of this circulation equally among the State Banks yet to be converted into National Banks, and to new banks in States that have heretofore secured the least ratable proportion of circulation.

Fourth. Fuller and more complete returns to the Comptroller of the Currency.

Fifth. More power to the Comptroller to close up defaulting banks.

Sixth. Severer punishment for counterfeiting.

The Failure to Arrest Surratt in Canada.

With reference to the failure of this Government to take measures for the arrest of the conspirator Surratt while he was on British soil, I can state, upon excellent authority, that it was deemed impracticable to do so, because of the almost certain probability that English public sentiment, as well as English enforcement of the Extradition treaty, would regard Surratt's crime as a political one, and that, therefore, his attempted arrest on British soil would result not only in a failure to secure the assassin, but in his own advantage, by being made the subject of protection by Great Britain, whose example other European Governments would not have been slow to follow.

Settlement with Frazer, Trenholm, & Co.

A statement has been published that our London Consul had made a settlement with Frazer, Trenholm, & Co., for Confederate property in possession of this firm. I learn from the Government Department here that this act of the Consul at London has been repudiated as unauthorized, and made without the knowledge of our Minister, Mr. Adams, or Mr. Dudley, Consul at Liverpool, who had sole charge of the proceedings. The motive for the settlement on the part of Frazer, Trenholm & Co. undoubtedly was to avoid the necessity of answering in the suit in Chancery, brought by Consul Dudley, which would undoubtedly have disclosed large amounts of Confederate property in their hands.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Stevens' Bill to Re-establish Civil Government in North Carolina.

By the United States Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, December 13.—J. L. Amden official reporter to the Louisiana Convention, and private Secretary to General Banks, was examined before the Committee to investigate the riot at New Orleans, to-day.

Mr. Stevens introduced to-day a bill to establish civil government in North Carolina, and enable it to resume its former relations as one of the constitutional States of the American Union.

After a long preamble, the first section provides for the holding of a convention at Raleigh, on the 20th of May, 1867, of a hundred and twenty loyal citizens, as delegates to frame a Constitution, to be submitted for approval, modification, or rejection.

The second section provides that all male resident citizens of twenty-one years of age, without distinction of race or color, who can read or write, or who own $100 or more, shall vote; provided, that no one heretofore entitled to vote shall be disqualified from voting in the said election.

The third section provides that the qualifications of delegates to the Convention shall be the same as those required for the House of Commons, and the oath to be administered, as follows:—

"That on the 4th of March, 1864, and at all times hereafter, I would willingly have complied with the requirements of the proclamation of the President of the United States, issued on the 8th of December, 1863, had a safe opportunity for so doing been offered me; that I was opposed to a continuance of the Rebellion and the establishment of the so-called Confederate Government, and voluntarily gave no aid or encouragement thereto; but earnestly desired the success of the Union, and that I will henceforth faithfully support the Constitution and the laws of the United States."

Section 4. The judge administering the oath, if he suspects falsehood, may require other evidence. False swearing is declared perjury.

Section 5 provides for the opening of the polls by the United States Marshal, who shall appoint judges of election.

Section 6 provides for compensation for Marshals. Section 7 declares the present government void, and the functions of all the state officers at an end. Section 9 The President is to use the military and naval power to execute this law.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Colonel Gallagher's Funeral—Arrest of Thieves and Pickpockets, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, December 13.—Colonel Gallagher's funeral yesterday afternoon was largely attended by the military, members of the bar, and Custom-house officials, and it was highly imposing.

The new Police Commissioners have ordered the arrest of all vagrants and idlers, including persons suspected of being pickpockets and thieves.

John Clare's trial, for the murder of Grove, of Carlisle, is now progressing.

The Charleston Fire.

By the New York Associated Press.

CHARLESTON, December 12.—The fire which broke out on Bryce's wharf, at 10 o'clock this morning, was not extinguished until the counting-rooms of Messrs. Moore & Co., T. S. & T. J. Budd, and also the factors, were entirely destroyed. The property is understood to be fully insured.

Ship News.

By the New York Associated Press.

NEW YORK, December 13.—The schooner *Julia E. Pratt*, from Nassau, has arrived. The barque *Savannah*, from Nassau for Philadelphia, put into Nassau on the 4th inst., in a leaky condition.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, December 13—Noon.—Gold is quoted at 137¾; Sterling Exchange, 9½; Sight bills, 10½; U. S. Five-twenties, 1862, coupons, 107¾; do 1864, 106; do. 1865, 106¼; Ten-forties, 99¾; Seven-thirties, all sorts, 105¾. Money is in good demand at 6 per cent. The Stock Market is strong; Virginia 6s. 60; Missouri 6s, 90¾; Canton, 46; Cumberland, 66½; Western Union Telegraph Company, 49¾; New York Central, 111¾; Erie Railroad, 73½; Hudson River, 122; Reading, 110¾; Michigan Central, 112½; Michigan Southern, 82¾; Rock Island, 105½; Northwestern, 54½; Fort Wayne and Chicago, 106½.

NEW YORK, December 13—Cotton is quiet, at 34@36c. Flour firm; sales of 9000 barrels State at $7 35@11; Western, $7 35@11·75; Ohio, $10·60@12·75; Southern steady; 200 barrels sold at $10 50@16. Rye Flour quiet; 100 barrels sold at $5 75@7. Wheat steady but quiet Rye dull Barley quiet; 7800 bushels sold. Corn dull; 7700 bushels sold at $1·10. Oats quiet. Beef dull. Pork steady. New Mess, $21 50@21·75. Lard steady at 12@12½c. Whisky quiet.

BALTIMORE, December 13.—Flour is quiet; Southern firm. Wheat firm; red, $3 19; white, $3·20@3·25. Corn active; white, $1·05@1·06; yellow, 98c.@$1. Oats steady. Rye $1·30@1 35. Seeds quiet; Clover $9·12½@9 25. Provisions inactive. Mess Pork $22 50. Lard nominal. Groceries dull. Coffee drooping. Whisky steady; city, in bond, $2·38; Pennsylvania, free, $2·29@2 30.

MOBILE, December 12.—The sales to-day of Cotton amounted to 2000 bales. The demand is generally active; middlings at 30@31c.—closing firm at 31c.

BEFORE COMMISSIONER SHARKEY.—A man named John Levens was before Commissioner Sharkey at 1 o'clock, upon the charge of manufacturing certain false stencils, to wit, one for John H. Sell, John H. Little, and John McCall, United States Detectives, with intent to use the same to defraud the United States.

The counsel for the defendant wished to waive a hearing, but the Assistant United States District Attorney said he had one witness that he wished to have examined.

James A. Allen sworn—I reside at No. 408 Wharton street; I am a stencil cutter and awning maker; I know the defendant; I was employed by him to make whisky stencils for him; in the first instance a man that I didn't know brought an impression to have one cut like it; it was an inspector's stencil, with the name of Sell on it (the plate was here shown to the witness, and he recognized it as the one given to him as a sample to cut the other one by); I made the stencil plate; I had a conversation with him, in which I told him I thought it was a counterfeit, and that I would get into trouble about it; he said there would be no danger of it, and he gave me permission to come up there, but he said it would hardly be worth while, as I would only be losing my time and he losing his; I delivered the plate, but I don't know to whom; I sent my boy Harry down with it, and when he came back he handed me the money, $3·60; that is the usual charge for making a plate of that kind; I made several plates for him; another plate was shown the defendant, and he recognized it as one that he had cut. Levens asked me to make this plate; he told me he had another man's whisky in his place, and that he wanted to counterfeit it, and that there there was nothing wrong in it; I was to go down the next day, and take it; I didn't go down for four or five days; when I saw Mr. Levens at No. 19 Granite street; we went to the barrels, and I took a *fac simile* of the plate on the barrel; I took the impression, and had the plate done about 8 o'clock last Sunday evening; I delivered it on Sunday evening to Mr. Levens himself, at my house; I suppose it was about twenty minutes of ten o'clock; he came in the house alone; he came there in a carriage; he told me there was a gentleman with him; I forget his name; I was to receive $30 for the plate; I was paid for it by Mr. Levens himself; when I took the order he paid me ten dollars on account; on Sunday night he gave me the balance, $20; he said the whisky was good, and he could sell it for $66 a barrel.

Another plate was here shown the witness, which he also recognized. This plate, I told him, I could not cut without seeing Mr. Orr, the Inspector of the First District, who told me not to cut any more without seeing him. He said it was not necessary to see Mr. Orr at all. I promised to make the plate for him then, and I went to his office, got the impression, and cut it. Several other plates were shown the witness, which he also recognized as having cut. On trial.

BEFORE COMMISSIONER SMITH.—A man named Henry Pollitt was before Commissioner Smith at noon to-day, on the charge of distilling without paying the extra tax:—

Harry Pauley sworn—The defendant's place of business is at No 122 Dock street; there is a still there; he has no license under the new law; I am Deputy Collector of the First District; the still was in the back part of the building; it is connected with the house; the still was not in operation when I went there, but there were indications of it; there was a barrel of whisky in the still at the time; there was no fire burning under it; I seized the place on the 4th, and placed two watchmen there; Shaw was the name of the watchman the night the night the still was carried off; I visited it two or three times a day; I visited it on Tuesday, and found the still gone; I saw the marks where the still went out; the watchman was on duty when I went there.

Cross examined—Pollitt rents the premises, and must be the agent of the man who owns the still; you go through Mr. Pollitt's place to get to it; I went through the house when I went to the still; I asked for the proprietor; he came in and went out again; I asked his wife if she was in charge of the place; she said she was; I told her my time was precious, and I read the warrant to her; I asked to look at the still; she and several others said there was no still there; I told her it was my duty to search the premises; I went down the cellar and looked around, but saw no still; I then went to the back part of a building and came to a window which was painted, and I couldn't see through it. I asked for the keys of the still, but his wife didn't know whether he carried them with him, or where he kept them; when I went to the place I found it fastened.

Re-direct examination—When I went into the cellar I found a barrel of liquor there, and seized it; the next day I went down to look at it, and found the liquor had been taken out and water substituted.

Mr. Orr, Deputy Collector for the First District, testified that the defendant had no license under the old or new law.

The defendant was bound over in $1000 bail for his appearance at the next term of the United States District Court.

A WHISKY EXCITEMENT.—About one o'clock this afternoon, a great excitement was created in front of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH office by the seizure by Revenue Inspector Hoar, of five dray loads of whisky, the brands on which were by him suspected to be counterfeit. One of the drivers stated that it came from a distillery, but refused to give any of the particulars.

So the whisky was taken in charge, and Inspector McCall was forthwith notified to certify to the genuineness or spuriousness of his brands upon the barrels.

Collector Sloanaker was likewise notified at once, and requested to furnish a sufficient body of men to take charge of the spirits. About a quarter past one o'clock the whisky started up Third street. On further investigation the seizure proved to have been improper.

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

Specie Payments and the Legal-Tender Currency.

The Hon. E. G. Spaulding, of the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Buffalo, having, in a letter to Secretary McCulloch, expressed the opinion that the currency could be moderately contracted "so as to preserve a tolerably easy money market, in order to be able to fund the Compound Sixes and the Seven-thirties into long gold-bearing bonds, between this and the 15th of July, 1868; and that the specie standard could be reached with at least $250,000,000 of plain legal tender United States notes still outstanding." Mr. McCulloch replied as follows:—

"TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, December 7.—Dear Sir:—Your favor of the 4th is received. You will receive a copy of my report through the Controller of the Currency. It was very hastily written, but is, I think, sound in doctrine. What we need is an increase of labor. If we could have the productive industry of the country in full exercise, we could return to specie payments without any very large curtailment of United States notes. My object has been to keep the market steady, and to work back to specie payments without a financial collapse. I shall act in the future as I have in the past, with great caution, and attempt no impracticable thing.

"I am, very truly, yours,

"H. MCCULLOCH.

"Hon. E. G. Spaulding, Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank, Buffalo, N. Y."

DURHAM'S RESTAURANT,

N. E. CORNER ELEVENTH and CALLOWHILL,

(Late of No. 305 Chesnut Street,)

PHILADELPHIA.

The undersigned begs leave to inform his former patrons that he has fitted up a first-class Restaurant, at the N. E. Corner of ELEVENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

Having had several years' experience in the business, he flatters himself that he can accommodate all who may favor him with their patronage.

His establishment is provided with rooms neatly furnished, suitable for either large or small Dinner or Supper Parties.

He is prepared to furnish PARTIES, WEDDINGS, COLLATIONS, Etc., with the best refreshments, and good competent waiters at the shortest notice.

Boned Turkey, Alamode Beef, and all ornamental dishes made to order.

S. DURHAM,

12 13 12trp ELEVENTH AND CALLOWHILL.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Revelations of Surratt—President Lincoln's Assassins.

From the Times.

The marvellous recital of the adventures and pursuit of the conspirator Surratt furnishes an opening to the heretofore unwritten chapter in the history of President Lincoln's assassination. But deep as is the interest with which the narrative has opened, it is dull compared with the public anticipations of the revelations which are to be made before the chapter is brought to a close. That the actual facts may be got at, the whole truth be brought out, and the implicated parties be dealt with justly, is what is now earnestly desired by the country, and must be looked for in the trial which will soon occupy the attention of an American Court.

Fourteen months elapsed from the time that our Government received information that Surratt had fled to Canada and thence to England, until the time that he was captured in Egypt, after his escape from arrest near Rome. During that entire period—in fact, during the period from the commission of the crime until his capture—we can trace the footsteps of the wretched fugitive. And it is a most extraordinary circumstance that, from this city to Montreal, from Montreal to Three Rivers, from Quebec to Liverpool, from thence to Paris, and from Paris to Rome, Surratt appears to have everywhere found accomplices to assist his flight and furnish him with such means as he needed. It would seem as if the term accomplices must be applied to these parties; for, after reading the documents, it cannot be doubted that, while aiding him, they were perfectly well aware of the part he played in the grand and memorable tragedy of April 14. He was secreted at Montreal, and assisted with money, for several months after his flight from this country. He was secreted by a priest at Three Rivers. He had his passage paid in a steamship from Canada to England.

While at Liverpool, and staying at the Oratory of the Church of the Holy Cross, he "expected," if he did not receive, funds from Montreal. Moreover, in England, he received money from London to carry him to Paris, and he obtained also a letter to a party in Paris who forwarded him to Rome, where he enlisted in the Papal Zouaves. While in the Pope's military service he was well supplied with funds from one quarter or another. These items of information are not derived from one solitary source, which might be of doubtful reliability; but they are found in affidavits and consular statements taken in Canada, England, Rome, and elsewhere, by parties who had no knowledge of the proceedings of each other. From these facts alone, it is evident that there is not a little that is startling yet to be brought out concerning the ramifications of the great conspiracy.

While saying this, however, it is well for the public to be cautioned against hasty imputations upon parties mentioned in one or two passages of the despatches and their inclosures. In one place a witness states, and subsequently swears to the statement, that Surratt told him the assassins acted under the orders of "men not yet known, some of whom are still in New York, and others in London." In other parts there are more explicit statements than this; but independently of the fact that several of Surratt's alleged declarations are contradictory of each other, we should be slow to credit the random remarks of a man who seems at times, like a fool, to have boasted of his part in the conspiracy, and to have threatened other sanguinary deeds in the future. Even his alleged declaration that he had acted by the instructions of persons under the immediate orders of Jefferson Davis, and his reply to a question as to the implication of Davis in the assassination, "I am not going to tell you," need not be taken as of any value whatever. The ordeal of a court-room is required for such allegations and such characters.

There is an allegation attributed to Surratt in the most intelligible, and, we judge, the most reliable, of all the statements made in the despatches, which seems confirmatory of what was at one time thought to be a plausible theory. We refer to the remark made to the officer of the vessel in which the culprit sailed for Europe, "that he had been concerned in a plan for carrying off President Lincoln from Washington, which," he added, "was concocted entirely by J. Wilkes Booth and himself." It was held by some to be probable, at the time of the trial, that this kidnapping of the President was the original scheme of the conspirators, and that it might be the project which was countenanced by leading Southern Rebels. It might be regarded as a legitimate act in time of war, and certainly, with Mr. Lincoln's habits, it would not have been a difficult deed to accomplish. According to a further statement of Surratt on this point, he received a letter while in Canada from Booth, saying that "it had become necessary to change their plans," and it would appear that before Surratt could reach Washington after this, the assassins had finished their work. There are many facts already on record apparently contradictory of this theory; but the point is one which, like others of interest previously mentioned, remains yet to be cleared up.

While the country is waiting for the arrival of Surratt, and speculating upon the revelations made in the documents we published on Tuesday, the officers of justice will doubtless be busy collecting material to verify or elucidate such new points and hints as have been furnished concerning the assassination. It has been urged in some quarters that it would be advisable to offer Surratt exemption from punishment, and assured liberty and safety in the future, if he would make a clean breast of all he knows, and furnish a confession of all the facts of which he was cognizant about the origin and history of the plot and the parties who were implicated in it. We should judge from what we already know of the man's character and statements, that he would not be unwilling to offer a confession in exchange for his life. But we believe that the facts will be quite as likely to be brought to light, in the first instance, if, after pleading "not guilty," the law and the lawyers are allowed to take their course with him.

We cannot refrain from mentioning, in connection with the publication of these documents, the atrocious charge recently and repeatedly made by a member of Congress, that the Administration, or rather the President and Secretary Seward (both of whom were marked objects for the assassin's vengeance), had, with evil intent, attempted to conceal from the public the facts which had lately been brought to their knowledge about the real responsible authors of the great conspiracy. The object of this shameless charge cannot be mentioned without degrading our country in the eyes of the world. We know that the author of this charge has attempted to modify the form in which it was originally put forth, but even in the manner, and with the purpose, he now gives it, it is an inconceivable outrage. We trust that in all its parts, in all its imputations, and in all its insinuations, it will now be retracted as publicly as it was made.

The Evacuation of Rome.

From the Tribune.

On September 15, 1864, France and Italy concluded a convention over the affairs of Rome. It was agreed primarily that Italy should neither attack nor permit attack upon the territorial temporality of his Holiness Pope Pius the Ninth; second, that France should withdraw her Pontifical garrison within two years; third, that Italy should not protest against a Papal army, even if composed of foreign Catholic volunteers, sufficient to guard the Papal frontier as well as interior, providing, of course, that the Pope should not be so rash as to contrive or provoke war with his unholy neighbor. Finally, the Government of Italy declared its readiness to arrange to take charge of a proportionate part of the debt of the former States of the Church, and, as a corollary to these propositions, it was understood that the capital of Italy would be removed from Turin to Florence.

But the covenant does not appear to have been satisfactory. The Pope was sensible that its terms simply implied that two very solicitous nations would watch him carefully while he was allowed to die at his convenience. He could have France to take care of him, and thus nurse its holy invalid with the gentlest of bayonets, or he could organize an army of his own out of all sorts of the faithful willing to accept pay for their salvation, and keep the good people of the Papacy from anathematizing the Holy Father. But the Convention only took care of his lands; it did not relieve him from such a bed of thorns as threatened spontaneous revolution of the people of Rome. It would have been no comfort to St. Lawrence of old to know that, while his body was being devoured by torture, a million of acres had been left to him by two designing relatives. The Pope had been endeavoring for many years to sleep over an Etna; but holy water, salutary though it may be as a spiritual baptism, wanted the temporal virtue to cool or quench those Titans of reform who belong to steam as well as to fire. Be he never so quiet a Pope, there never was so restless a people; and if he could sleep on top of a revolution, they had to keep awake under an incubus.

The Pope was uneasy about conspiracies and revolutionary agencies; so the terms of the Convention were interpreted by France to restrict the Italian Government from employing, among other violent means against the Pope, the manœuvres of revolutionists and agitators, all "moral means" to "consist solely in the forces of civilization and progress," and the only legitimate aspirations to be "those whose object is the reconciliation of Italy with the Papacy." The transfer from Turin to Florence had an obvious military meaning, and was a pledge to France. M. Drouyn de Lhuys further explained that "the event of a revolution breaking out spontaneously at Rome is not foreseen by the Convention, and France reserves her liberty of action for this eventuality," while the Italian Cabinet is to conserve the policy of Count Cavour, who "declared that Rome could only be united to Italy and become its capital with the consent of France." The tone of General La Marmora's letter of reply evidently signifies that this extra-French interpretation of the code was somewhat unnecessary.

Italy must of course cherish aspirations unfriendly to the temporality of the Pope; but, as these moral desires "belong to the national conscience, they cannot form the subject of an international discussion." Italy would abide by her compact, and, in an attitude of strict non-intervention, await its end. The Government of France having reserved its liberty for the eventuality of an outbreak in Rome, Italy could do no less than save for herself the same freedom. The convention, while it, no doubt, served a purpose not altogether inimical to Italy, was denounced alike by the Roman Catholic party and the friends of Garibaldi and Mazzini. But Generals La Marmora and Cialdini, of Victor Emanuel's Ministry, and Baron Ricasoli, a distinguished ex-Minister, favored it as a measure of prudence and economy. Said Ricasoli:—"It is eventually certain that the Italians will count among their finest jewels, the noblest and the greatest of them all, the city of Rome. We are in effect taking Rome daily. I will say more—daily Rome is coming to us of herself."

The Convention went into effect at about this time two years ago. Consequently, the period of French occupation, according to the terms of 1864, has ended. If, indeed, Rome has been "daily coming to Italy," the withdrawal of French aid must certainly mean that she is almost at her goal, and that the people of Italy, divorced as Florence is from Rome, and man is from wife, are almost one again. We doubt if the world is generally aware that an event of so much meaning is so quietly taking place. It should be looked for with more anxiety than astronomers watch for comets and star showers, for if it be all that we suppose, it is the great waymark of epochs and ages. Unless Napoleon intends to act in Rome the tedious ceremony of French leave which he is carrying out in Mexico, the Franco-Papal garrison will have left on the stated day as quickly as the Arabs that folded up their tents and silently stole away. The Pope will still have left him his holy janissaries recruited from every kingdom, and ready, if need be, to slaughter the shriven and unshriven in the name of the cross. That blessed body-guard cannot be large enough to feel that in meeting a larger number of their foes, they assuredly carry with them certain religious mystifications of victory. On the contrary, it will be well enough if they yet succeed in muzzling a poor Roman on a dark road at night.

The evacuation of Rome by the French troops begun on the 11th, and is proceeding to-day. Thus is about to pass off the stage of history the rearguard of the dark ages. Desperate abuse of power in the name of religion; crime committed as policy; the heart of the people wrung out of their prayers in order to feed an exchequer; pomp and circumstance such as no other autocratic power has so applied to bring alike the conscience and mind of man under the dominion of his fellow; these are the phases of a history for which there is no parallel in its grandeur and sadness, and such a history is that of the temporality of Rome. It has served its day, and in certain respects its duty, no doubt; but this, it seems to us, must have been very long ago. The intrinsic usefulness of the Church of Rome as a material power is many centuries stale. It had long ceased to menace kings, to excommunicate princes, and burn out heresy. Lacking the power to admonish the great, it long ago ceased to be even of sinister service.

The career of the more recent Popes seems to have been spent principally in administering the estate of their predecessors, awaiting nervously the time when they should receive notice of eviction from its real owners, the people. Pope Pius the Ninth is about to go out of business. All the better, we say, for him and for the world. Priests have no calling to trade and pray at the same time; to deal in usury as gatherers of taxes from the people, and between Church-craft and State-craft, sell religion in effect, as Judas sold Christ. The day of that sad misuse of Christian authority ought now to expire by limitation. Whatever be the goodness and greatness of individual examples in a Church that has given so many saints to the calendar, though, on the other hand, it has sent its tyrants un-courged into history, we hold it best that the memory of the saints should rest in better sanctuary than among the rusty rubbish of a now almost effete tyranny. Better by far that the people should become more healthful, and therefore more holy, by the enlargement of the liberty to possess their own minds and to worship according to the sincerity of their hearts, than that a college of learned oppressors should be supported in temporal sway.

If the possession of one acre of Roman territory—held by no more solemn tenure, earthly or divine, than that with which British superstition clings to its law of primogeniture—could work good to the world or religion, we should be glad to see the Pope remain a lord of lands as well as churches. But there are millions of clamorous heirs to the property he holds, and let him be ever so tenacious, might must be at last with the right. The evacuation of Rome, if it heralds the downfall of the temporal Papacy, signifies even more. It is the beginning of the end of many wrongs, extending through all Europe—a reluctant and moody concession to progressive civilization, and the earnest and onward will of the people. The Church and the State are hereafter to be divorced, and may that divorce be final, unless the spirit of the people and of liberty penetrates the Church as it has already entered the council chamber and the parliament. Whether it be the Church of England or the Church of Rome that is destined for the divorce, the world, let us hope, will be the gainer. That we desire not more for the sake of the State than that of the Church; but for liberty's sake also.

The Late Disasters of the Democracy—How the Party May be Revived.

From the Herald.

From the unexpected and unprecedented disasters suffered by the Democracy in the recent elections, they stand confounded and demoralized. From Maine to Oregon the popular majorities rolled up against them rise to the grand aggregate of half a million. We may aptly compare this triumphant campaign of the Republicans to the grand march of Sherman, sweeping everything before him, through Georgia and the Carolinas, or to those terrific seven days of General Grant from Petersburg to Appomattox Court House, in which he demolished the army of Lee and crushed the Rebellion. And yet in the sum total of more than a million of votes polled by the Democracy in these late elections, they have still the nucleus for a powerful reorganization.

But as with the lately insurgent States, so it is with the disjointed, defeated, and disorganized Democratic party—the first thing needed to set it upon its legs again is reconstruction. How can it be reconstructed so as to stand? Its old blundering Copperhead leaders and controlling newspaper organs are casting about, right and left, and shooting off here and there in various directions, for some new road out of the "Slough of Despond." Thus, while the leading Copperhead party trumpeter in the West blows a blast for universal suffrage, negroes and all, his Copperhead brethren of the East are consoling themselves with the idea of a dead lock on the Southern question, and propose to wait, like the excluded States, and do nothing, in the hope that "something may turn up." But this is a sorry expedient. It promises nothing, and if adopted it will result in nothing but the rapid disappearance of the remains of a party which will have given up the ghost.

Something better than this may be done upon the Northern Democratic nucleus of a million and a quarter of votes. The exigency, however, requires nothing less than a reconstruction of the party on a new foundation—a foundation of the practical ideas and practical issues thrown uppermost by the great political earthquake which has swallowed up the things of the past. And what is the leading issue before the country? It is the pending Constitutional amendment. That is the settlement for the South, decreed by the popular voice of the mighty North. It cannot be evaded. It must be enforced, because it is the will and the ultimatum of the North. Upon this platform the Republicans have triumphed beyond their most sanguine hopes, and yet now there are signs of discords and divisions in their camp on this very amendment. Here, then, is the opportunity for the Democracy, by a dexterous flank movement, to seize this Republican thunder and turn it against "Old Thad" and his radical followers.

The plan of action required is very simple. The chiefs of the Manhattan Club, who, as we understand, have been for some days revolving this problem over their oysters and champagne, have only to provide for the calling of a national convention, and to bring such convention, when assembled, to the adoption of the pending Constitutional amendment as the future platform of the reconstructed Democracy. The wreck of the Chicago platform can never be raised; but the man who protested against fighting upon it as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency is the man to lead them for the amendment. We are satisfied that a Democratic convention on this platform and in the name of General McClellan would result in reviving the party into active and vigorous life again; that the movement in bringing all the excluded Southern States back into the Government and into a "happy accord" with this new Northern organization, would speedily give it a balance of power in Congress and perhaps in the next Presidency, looking at these aforesaid elements of discord and dissension now visible in the Republican camp.

On the other hand, it is apparent that, unless the Northern Democracy take this new departure, the managing politicians of the excluded States will remain intractable, obstinate, and defiant against the amendment, and that Congress, in consequence of this Southern obstinacy, will, as a last resort, set those States back to the condition of Territories and go through, not only the Presidential election of 1868, but probably that of 1872, without them. To regain something of their old prestige in the North and recover the balance of power with the restoration of the South, the true course for what remains of the late great Democratic party is to call a national convention and endorse the Constitutional amendment. Bold measures alone can revive the party—such measures as will bring it from the rear into the front rank with the new order of things. And so we call upon the Manhattan Club to provide at once for a National Democratic Convention and the new departure suggested.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A FAIR WILL BE HELD IN THE Alexander Presbyterian Church, N. E. corner of GREEN and NINETEENTH Streets, commencing DECEMBER 17, and continuing until DECEMBER 26, in aid of the new Church building. The active co-operation of the friends of the enterprise is solicited. Contributions of money and materials may be sent to the house of the Pastor Rev. T. M. Cunningham, No 613 North Eighteenth street or to Mrs. James Ross Snowden, No. 1534 Green street. 12 10 6t

TO ARCHITECTS.—

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR NEW BUILDINGS FOR THE WAR DEPARTMENT AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Architects are invited to prepare plans and specifications and estimates of cost for new fire-proof buildings for the War Department, on the site now occupied by the War Department and adjacent vacant ground, in Washington, D. C.

The buildings required should have a superficial area as large as the site selected will admit of. Photographs of site, and all other information relating to the subject, will be furnished to Architects desiring to compete for the work, upon application, personally or by letter, to the undersigned.

A premium of $3000 for the first, of $2000 for the second and of $1000 for the third most acceptable plans and specifications received, will be awarded, upon the approval of the Hon. Secretary of War, by the Board of Officers charged with the duty of selecting a site and preparing plans and specifications for the buildings of the War Department under act of Congress approved July 28 1866.

The plans and specifications must be sent to the office of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel T. J. Treadwell, Recorder of the Board, Ordnance Office, Winder's Building, Washington, D. C., on or before the 1st day of February, 1867.

The Board will reserve the right to reject any or all plans submitted, should none be deemed suitable for the purpose, as well as to retain any or all of such plans.

By order of the Board,
11 20 1m] T. J. TREADWELL.
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S. A., Recorder.

CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
PHILADELPHIA, October 16, 1866.

The Vice-President of the Bank, Alexander Whilden, Esq., having in May last, in view of a prolonged absence in Europe resigned his position, the Board of Directors to-day elected J. W. Torrey, Esq., Vice-President, and H. P. Schetky, Esq., Cashier.

10 17 ALEXANDER G. CATTELL, President.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, December 7, 1866.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of January next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.

12 11 26t W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier.

NEW LONDON COPPER MINING COMPANY.—A special meeting of the stockholders will be held on FRIDAY, December 21 at the office No 129 South FRONT at 3 30 P. M., to decide upon the future course of the Company, and other matters of importance.

12 11 10t SIMON POEY, Secretary.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.
GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR.
ALSO,
Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 33§

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To be had free, for four stamps by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy,
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CARPETINGS.

NOTICE.
CARPETINGS
AT REDUCED PRICES.
LEEDOM & SHAW,
No. 910 ARCH STREET,
BETWEEN NINTH AND TENTH STS. (9 4 3mrp

CARPETINGS! CARPETINGS!
Reduced to Present Gold Prices.
J. T. DELACROIX,
No 37 S. SECOND Street,
ABOVE CHESNUT,
Has received per late arrivals,
200 PIECES J. CROSSLEY & SONS'
BRUSSELS CARPETINGS,
NEW AND ELEGANT PATTERNS.
Also, a large line of THREE-PLY EXTRA SUPER AND FINE INGRAIN CARPETS, DAMASK AND VENETIAN STAIR AND HALL CARPETINGS, COTTAGE AND RAG CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, SHADES, Etc., which will be sold low in consequence of the fall in Gold.
J. T. DELACROIX,
No 37 S. SECOND Street,
10 27stuth2m Between Chesnut and Market.

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS
SHIRTS MADE OF NEW YORK MILLS MUSLIN only $4, usual price $5 50.
SHIRTS MADE OF WAMSUTTA MUSLIN only $3 75, usual price $5 50.
BOYS' SHIRTS on hand and made to order.
A liberal deduction to wholesale trade.
WELSH, SHAKER, AND CANTON FLANNEL UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS, all sizes and qualities.
Also, FANCY SCARFS, NECKTIES, GLOVES, HDKFS., SUSPENDERS, etc., in great variety, and at reasonable prices. [11 6 2m
T. L. JACOBS,
No. 1226 CHESNUT Street.

H. F. BUTLER,
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
No. 142 South EIGHTH St.
112

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
No. 814 CHESNUT Street,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
6 27§rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 1§ No. 706 CHESNUT Street

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS
F. HOFFMAN, JR.,
(Late G. A. Hoffman, successor to W. W. Knight,)
FINE SHIRTS, AND WRAPPERS,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
Silk, Lambs' Wool, and Merino
UNDER-CLOTHING.
10 9tuths No. 825 ARCH Street.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

27 GAS STOVES! 27
THE EAGLE GAS-HEATING STOVES
WILL HEAT
Your Offices, Parlors, Dining, Sleeping, and Bath-Room,
AT
LESS EXPENSE, LESS TROUBLE, NO DIRT, SMOKE, OR ASHES.
They are all warranted to do the work. Call and see them at G. W. LOOMIS',
12 1 12t] No. 27 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT
Deep Sand-Joint
HOT-AIR FURNACE.
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.
Also, Philegar's New Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus.
FOR SALE BY
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 10§ No 1132 MARKET Street.

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for Families, Hotels, or Public Institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers SHARPE & THOMSON,
1117 stuth 6m] No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

In the matter of the petition for the sale of real estate by the German Lutheran Congregation—

The undersigned, appointed by the said Court to hear and report upon the claims of persons holding lots in the burying ground of the above congregation, situate on the east side of Eighth street between Race and Vine streets in the city of Philadelphia hereby in accordance with the order of Court of November 27, 1866 gives notice to all parties holders of lots, or interested therein to appear before him at his office, No. 433 Walnut street, in said city on THURSDAY, the thirteenth day of December, A. D. 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M., then and there to present their several claims.

This notice is given for the purpose of enabling persons having relations buried in said ground or having rights of burial granted to them by said corporation to present their objections to the sale of the ground and removal of the dead.

11 28 12t THOMAS J. WORRELL, Examiner.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of THOMAS HANSELL, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle and adjust the account of WILLIAM F. HANSELL, Administrator of the estate of THOMAS HANSELL, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on THURSDAY, December 13, 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M., at his office, No 402 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

WILLIAM D. BAKER,
12 4 tuths5t* Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of JAMES A. STEWART deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of ANNA STEWART, Administratrix of the Estate of JAMES A. STEWART, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on THURSDAY, December 2[illegible], 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his office No 402 WALNUT Street, in the City of Philadelphia.

12 11tuths5t* W. D. BAKER, Auditor.

ESTATE OF HENRY ROTH, DECEASED.—Letters of Administration upon the said estate having been granted to the undersigned all persons indebted thereto will make payment, and those having claims, will present them to

JACOB KLEMM, Administrator,
No 3714 BRIDGE Street;
Or his Attorney, ROBERT P. DECHERT,
11 1m6t No. 209 S. FIFTH Street.

810 SOUTH STREET, M. D'ANCONA pays the highest price for Ladies' and Gents' cast-off Clothing. No. 810 SOUTH street, above Eighth. 666

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A.
Dealers in all Government Securities.
OLD 5-20s WANTED
IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.
A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT.
Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission. 9 22 3m
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.

5-20s,
7 3-10s,
1881s,
10-40s,
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
No. 40 SOUTH THIRD ST.
10 2rp]

NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK
Capital $300,000, Full Paid,
HAS REMOVED TO ITS
NEW BANKING HOUSE,
Nos. 633 and 635 CHESNUT St.
A. BOYD, President.
JOHN W. GILLOUGH, Cashier. 117

WILLIAM PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 36 South THIRD St.
Government Securities Bought and Sold.
August 7.30s,
And Old 5-20s,
CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES OF 1865
And the new Bonds delivered immediately.
CITY LOANS BOUGHT AND SOLD.
9 26 6m

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.
Bankers,
16 So. 3d St., Philada. | 3 Nassau St., New York.
Dealers in U. S. Securities and Foreign Exchange, and members of Stock and Gold Exchanges in both cities.
Accounts of Banks and Bankers received on liberal terms.
U. S. Bonds a Specialty.

DAVIES BROTHERS,
No. 225 DOCK Street,
BANKERS AND BROKERS;
BUY AND SELL
UNITED STATES BONDS, ALL ISSUES.
AUGUST, JUNE, and JULY 7 3-10 NOTES.
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.
AUGUST 7 3-10 NOTES CONVERTED INTO THE NEW 5-20 BONDS.
Mercantile Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated
Stock Bought and Sold on Commission. 131

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
JANUARY COUPONS, BOUGHT AND SOLD.
STERLING, LANE & CO.,
BANKERS,
9 6 1f§] No. 110 South THIRD Street,

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords, Twines, Etc.
No. 23 North WATER Street, and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14§

912 ARCH STREET.—GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, BRONZE STATUARY, Etc.—VANKIRK & CO. would respectfully direct the attention of their friends, and the public generally, to their large and elegant assortment of GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, and ORNAMENTAL BRONZE WARES. Those wishing handsome and thoroughly made Goods, at very reasonable prices, will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.
N. B.—Soiled or tarnished fixtures refinished with special care and at reasonable prices.
8 4 6m VANKIRK & CO.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
NO. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. [3 25] ELIJAH G. CATTELL.

LANDSCAPE DRAWING CARDS, A BEAUTIFUL series of views, fifteen in number, designed for the instruction of juvenile artists. Price, 15 cents a package. With the EVENING TELEGRAPH, NEW YORK CLIPPER, etc., will be found on sale at the
7 23] NEWS STAND,
S. W. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets

HOLIDAY GOODS.

STEPHEN F. WHITMAN'S
INIMITABLE AND
CHOICE CONFECTIONS
NOW READY
For the Holiday Season,
Together with a large variety of
FANCY BOXES,
Of his own Importation, direct from Paris and Vienna.
ALSO NEW AND RARE
Confections and Bon-Bons,
Only known to this house,
Forming at once a rich and superb assortment from which to choose for
SELECT PRESENTS.
STEPHEN F. WHITMAN,
No. 1210 MARKET Street,
PHILADELPHIA [12 8 19t

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
AMERICAN PAINT BOXES, our own manufacture.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH PAINT BOXES, in a great variety.
DECALCOMANIA PICTURES, new and elegant assortment.
VASES, and numerous other objects for decorating.
WAX FLOWER MATERIALS.
FRAMED AND UNFRAMED PICTURES.
SCHOLZ & JANENTZKY,
No 112 South EIGHTH Street,
12 10 13t Philadelphia.

RICH FANCY GOODS,
A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT, UNSURPASSED FOR VARIETY, ELEGANCE OF STYLE, OR MODERATION IN PRICE.
Rich Bohemian and China Vases and Toilet Sets, Parian Busts, Statuettes and Vases, Bronze and Gilt Ornaments, Rich Gilt mounted Cardstands, Vases and Card cases, Rich Workboxes, Jewel, Glove and Handkerchief boxes, Desks, Dressing Cases, Folios and Companions, Jet and Vulcanite Jewelry, Jet Chains, Paris Fans, superior Silk Umbrellas, Toilet Goods with a complete assortment of articles suitable for BRIDAL, BIRTHDAY, OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
At prices the most reasonable, at
H. DIXON'S,
12 6 1m] No. 21 South Eighth street Philadelphia.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
No. 913 ARCH Street, and
No. 921 SPRING GARDEN Street.
WRITING DESKS—A large and elegant assortment, Rosewood, inlaid and brass-bound; Walnut, Mahogany, and Papier Mache.
Portfolios and Leather Desks, fine Turkey morocco.
Backgammon Boards, Chess, and Dominoes.
Games! Games!! of every description.
The latest novelties of French, English and American Papers and Envelopes.
Wedding and Visiting Cards engraved in the highest style of the art.
The latest London and Paris styles Cards for Leather, Wooden, and Tin Weddings.
Blank Books of every description on hand, and ruled to order.
1867. DIARIES. 1867.
53 sizes and styles.
Initials, Monograms, etc., stamped in colors gratis.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
Stationers and Card Engravers,
6 26 1mrp No. 913 ARCH Street.

HOLIDAY GOODS,
CHARLES RUMPP,
POCKET BOOK AND SATCHEL
MANUFACTURER,
No. 47 North Sixth street, below Arch.

Porte Monnaies,	Cigar Cases,	Pocket Books,
Bankers' Cases,	Portfolios,	Cabas
Satchels,	Purses,	Dressing Cases,
Money Belts,	Work Boxes,	Etuies, etc.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. [11 26 1m

INDIA-RUBBER PAINT.

TO RAILROAD COMPANIES
AND SHIPPERS.
INDIA-RUBBER PAINT.
It Costs no more than other Paints.
The Rubber Paint is a superior article for all exposed surfaces. The rubber is first dissolved and then ground into the paint, thus permeating every part of it. It will resist even acids, and dampness and changes of atmosphere have but little effect upon it.
THE BEST BRIDGE PAINT
Ever made, and its use will be found a great economy for all exposed surfaces, such as depots, roofs, freight cars, etc., etc. It is
THE BEST SHIP PAINT.
It will resist the action of salt water, and consequently stand much longer.
Paints of every color ground in pure Linseed Oil and India-Rubber.
ALSO, WHITE LEAD AND ZINC.
AMERICAN GUM PAINT COMPANY,
S. E. CORNER TWENTIETH AND FILBERT STS.
10 23 tuths2m

DENTISTRY.

THE GOVERNMENT HAVING granted me letters-patent for my mode of administering Nitrous Oxide Gas, by which I have extracted many thousands of Teeth without pain, I am justified in asserting that it is both safer and superior to any other now in use.
DR. C. L. MUNNS,
5 21 6m No. 731 SPRUCE Street.

CUTLERY.

PRESENTS.
If you have a deaf friend, a present of an ACOUSTIC INSTRUMENT to assist their hearing, would be most acceptable.
Also, a fine assortment of CUTLERY. Rodgers' and Wostenholm's Pocket Knives, pearl and stag handles, of beautiful finish and Rodgers' and Wade & Butcher's Razors; finest English Ladies' Scissors, in cases.
Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, etc. etc., at
P. MADEIRA'S,
No. 115 South TENTH Street, below Chesnut.
N. B.—Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery sharpened in the best manner. 12 10 6t

CUTLERY.
A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS, PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC., at
L. V. HELMOLD'S
Cutlery Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street,
9 18§] Three doors above Walnut.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET Knives, Rodgers & Wade's and Butcher's Razors, Table Cutlery, Ladies' Scissors in Cases, Razors, Scissors and all kinds of Cutlery ground and polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 10 20 §]

HORSE COVERS,
BUFFALO ROBES,
LAP RUGS,
ANGOLA MATS,
BELOW MARKET RATES.
KNEASS & CO.,
No. 631 MARKET Street.
Life-size horse in door. Come and see. [12 6thmst

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 232 CARTER Street,
And No. 141 DOCK Street.
Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to. 8 8§

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[For Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.]

THE NATIONAL CEMETERY AT GETTYSBURG.—The annual meeting of the Board of Managers of the Soldiers' National Cemetery was held yesterday, at the Continental Hotel, in this city. Twelve of the eighteen States having dead buried in the Cemetery were represented, viz.:—Maine, Stephen Colburn; Massachusetts, Henry Edwards; Rhode Island, John R. Bartlett; Connecticut, A. G. Hammond; New York, R. H. McCurdy; Pennsylvania, David Wills; West Virginia, C. D. Hubbard; Ohio, G. Lolland; Indiana, James Blake; Illinois, C. E. Carr; Michigan, T. W. Ferry; Wisconsin, W. Y. Selleck.

The President of the Board, David Wills, in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read, the reports of the President, Treasurer, and Executive Committee were presented, accepted, and ordered to be printed.

The reports of the President and Executive Committee show that nearly all the work of completing the cemetery, exclusive of the monument, has been finished. A contract was entered into in May last, with J. G. Batterson, of Hartford, Conn., for the building of the monument for the sum of $47,500. The monument is to be built according to the original design adopted by the Board two years ago. The shaft will be of white granite and the statue of Italian weather marble. The work has been [illegible] under the supervision of the American artist, Rogers. Ten thousand dollars was paid on account of the work on the monument, and the balance is payable in instalments, as the work progresses. The monument is to be finished by July 1, 1868.

There was $50,727·64 paid the Treasurer during the year by the different States, including the balance on hand at the last settlement. There was $15,475·10 paid out during the year, leaving a balance on hand of $35,252·04, of which $30,000 is invested in United States 7·30 bonds. The sum of $18,888 74 yet remains to be paid into the treasury by several of the States to make their proportionate share of the contributions.

The officers for the ensuing year were then balloted for, resulting in the election of David Wills, of Pennsylvania, as President; John R. Bartlett, of Rhode Island, Secretary; and S. R. Russell, Treasurer. The Executive Committee and Auditing Committee of the last year were continued for the ensuing year.

During the session the members of the Board were gratified with a visit from Major-General Meade, and the Board took a recess, and spent a short time in a pleasant intercourse with this distinguished officer.

A resolution was passed to hold the next meeting in Gettysburg next June. A deep interest is manifested in this great work by all the members of the Board, and more interest seems to attach to the project in other States and cities than here.

After the transaction of some other business the meeting adjourned.

SCHOOL FOR THE SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' ORPHANS.—The following is the official statement of the number of orphans ordered to be admitted to the different schools and institutions of Pennsylvania up to December 1, 1866:—

Dayton, Armstrong county	44
North Sewickley, Beaver county	135
Philipsburg, Beaver county	132
Quakertown, Bucks county	170
Orangeville, Columbia county	207
Whitehall, Cumberland county	68
Uniontown, Fayette county	43
Cassville, Huntington county	156
McAlisterville, Juniata country	258
Paradise, Lancaster county	167
Mount Joy, Lancaster county	159
Harford, Susquehanna county	130
Total of the more advanced pupils	1667
Pittsburg and Allegheny Orphans' Home	146
Pittsburg and Allegheny Childrens' Home	59
Allegheny Soldiers' Orphans' Home	37
Allegheny Episcopal Church Home	23
Passavant's Orphans' Home, Beaver county	5
Zelienople Farm School, Butler county	4
Jacksonville School, Centre county	82
Eman's Orphan Home, Dauphin county	20
Lancaster Children's Home	148
Lancaster St. James' Orphan Asylum	14
Wilkesbarre Orphans' Home, Luzerne county	117
Loysville School, Perry county	188
Andersonburg, Perry county	84
Northern Home for Friendless Children, Philadelphia	253
Bridesburg Orphan School, Philadelphia	78
Germantown Orphan School, Philadelphia	70
St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum, Philadelphia	14
St. Vincent's Home, Philadelphia	9
St. John's Orphan Asylum, Philadelphia	44
Catholic Home for Girls, Philadelphia	20
Episcopal Church Home for Children, Philadelphia	20
Lincoln Institution, Philadelphia	47
Home for Destitute Colored Children, Philadelphia	5
York Orphan Home, York	47
Total of the more juvenile pupils	1543
Total of all ages	3210

Nearly all the pupils of the more juvenile schools have been examined, and found to have made considerable progress. Those deserving special notice in this respect were the pupils of the Northern Home for Friendless Children, Germantown Orphan School, Lancaster Children's Home, York Orphan Home, and Loysville School.

Among those of the larger institutions whose conduct was especially meritorious, the Philipsburg pupils deserve to be mentioned. It is also proper to add, that nearly all of the children appeared to be in a healthy condition.

OPERATIONS OF THE WATER WORKS OF THE CITY.—The following statement shows the operations of the Philadelphia Water Works for the month of November:—

Works.	Gallons for month.	Average per day.
Fairmount	707 566,184	22,824,715
Schuylkill	79 957 260	2,579,266
Twenty-fourth Ward	50 281,250	1,620,368
Germantown	12,067 800	389,283
Total	849,821 494	27 413,027

There is no return from the Delaware Works, as the citizens of that district are now supplied from the new works at Fairmount. The stoppage of the Delaware works and the assistance rendered to the Spring Garden Works from Fairmount, has already produced a saving of over five hundred tons of coal since the connections were made—now about forty days. These improvements, commenced in 1859, will save in 1867, in running expenses, over $35,000. The following shows the cost of improvements made since 1859:—Three turbines and pumps, $67,975·98; mill-house, $73,050·05; mains connecting old and new works, $15,825·02; raising Corinthian Avenue Reservoir eleven feet, $61,636·80; laying a thirty-inch main from Corinthian avenue to Broad and Prime; also twenty and sixteen-inch main, $126,175·10; laying forty-eight-inch main from Fairmount to Corinthian avenue, $80,674·07; laying thirty-inch main from Corinthian avenue to Kensington reservoir, $156,317·55, making a total of $581,654·57.

TO ATTEND THE INAUGURATION OF GOVERNOR GEARY.—The National Guard, General Lyle commanding, have decided to visit Harrisburg and participate in the ceremonies connected with the inauguration of General Geary, Governor elect of Pennsylvania. The National Guard are now using every means for the purpose of increasing their numbers and efficiency, so that Philadelphia may have one first-class fully equipped regiment. In the absence of any militia law to encourage them, their success will depend, in a great measure, upon the encouragement extended by our citizens.

BEQUESTS.—The will of the late George W. Grove was admitted to probate yesterday. It contains the following bequests:—$5000 to St. Matthew's Lutheran Church; $1000 to the pastor of said church, the Rev. E. W. Hutter. After the payment of some private bequests, the balance and remainder of the estate is to be formed into a fund, and given to such objects of charity or such charitable institutions as the executors and trustees may choose.

ACCIDENTS.—Neal McIntire, forty years old, who resides at Twenty-third and Locust streets, fell from a car on Washington avenue, yesterday, and broke a leg.

Jane Anderson, fifty-two years old, residing in Callowhill street, between Twentieth and Twenty-first streets, fell on the ice yesterday, and broke an arm. Both were admitted into the Pennsylvania Hospital.

Hugh Wilson, fifty-five years old, fell on the ice yesterday, at Germantown avenue and Thompson street, and broke a leg. He resides at No. 160 Master street.

SLIGHT FIRE.—A fire originated in one of the rooms of Longe's cotton mill in Holmesburg, which threatened for a time to prove disastrous; but by the exertions of the employes of the establishment it was confined to the room in which it broke out. The whole loss will not exceed $100.

FINES AND PENALTIES.—The following named Committing Magistrates are the only ones that have paid to the City Treasurer the amount of fines and penalties received during the month of November:—Lewis Godbou, $53; John Clouds, $50; J. R. Massey, $60; making a total of $163.

DIED OF HIS INJURIES.—Edward Shingleford died at the Pennsylvania Hospital, yesterday, from injuries received to one of his knees by driving a nail into it.

DEATH OF A PRINTER.—Mr. Joseph B. Eagle, for some years past foreman in the *Sunday Dispatch* printing office, died at his residence.

CAMDEN AFFAIRS.

THE MILITARY.—The 1st Veteran Battalion of Camden was mustered into the State service last evening by Assistant Adjutant-General J. C. DeLacour, attached to General George E. Robeson's staff. The following are the officers elected by the respective companies, and the number of men in each:—Company A—Captain, R. H. Lee; First Lieutenant, William Page; Second Lieutenant, Alexander J. Nicholls; Third Lieutenant, William M. Palmer; 62 members. Company B—Captain, John K. Brown; First Lieutenant, S. M. Gaul; Second Lieutenant, John Williamson; Third Lieutenant, George Nafie; 46 members. Company C—Captain, Jos. C. Nicholls; First Lieutenant, John William Coats; Second Lieutenant, George Angel; Third Lieutenant, C. M. Brown; 45 members. Company D—Captain, John R. Cunningham; First Lieutenant, John H. Stone; Second Lieutenant, James Allibone; Third Lieutenant, James Robertshaw; 62 members.

Great activity prevails throughout Camden in the military line at present. Almost all the residents who have seen service in the army and navy are coming forward and enrolling themselves as military men, thereby keeping efficient in the use of the musket, and prepared, if called on again, to march to the front to defend their country's flag. The uniform of the battalion will be similar to that worn by the Hawkins' Zouaves of New York in the late Rebellion. An efficient drum-corps is attached to the battalion, under the charge of Drum-Major Nicodemus Barth. It is expected that Colonel Wilson will be tendered the command. A more thorough disciplinarian cannot be found; and as he is one of the few who look well to the comforts of his command, we have no doubt that his appointment will be hailed with manifestations of approbation by the whole battalion. All the company officers saw service in the late war, and are officers worthy of the name.

CAMDEN SKATING PARK.—This park was thrown open to the public yesterday afternoon, and was crowded by ladies and gentlemen. Only about half the park has been flooded, which hindered many from participating in the healthful exercises that otherwise would have done so. During the course of the evening a steamer was engaged in flooding the remaining portion, and before the close of the week we hope to see it frozen over solid, and the skaters gliding over the smooth surface, and enjoying the pleasures of the "second skate" of the winter.

Mortality of Officers Compared with Enlisted Men.

The Provost Marshal's report, lately issued by the War Department, gives these striking statistics, showing the comparative mortality of officers and enlisted men during the war:—

"From a careful compilation of the rolls, and without including deaths after muster-out, which resulted from military service previously rendered, it appears that 280,739 men and officers have lost their lives in the army. Of this number 5221 commissioned officers, and 90,886 enlisted men have been killed in action or died of wounds, while 2321 commissioned officers, and 182,329 enlisted men died of disease, or in some few cases from accidents. It will be observed that of killed in battle and died of wounds there is one officer to eighteen men, showing somewhat greater mortality on the part of officers, who, supposing the organization to be full, constitute about one-fifth part of the forces. On the other hand, only one officer to ninety men has died of disease. The remarkable disproportion, so greatly to the advantage of the commissioned class, is owing to several causes. Officers are better sheltered than men, and their food is generally better in quality and more varied in kind, so that they suffer less from diseases of the digestive organs. They are not so much crowded together in tents and quarters, and are therefore less subject to contagious and epidemic maladies. They have superior advantages in regard to personal cleanliness. As prisoners of war, too, they were generally treated more leniently, and so furnished fewer names to the mortality lists of Andersonville, Salisbury, and other similar dens of death. Another favoring circumstance, and by no means the least potential, was the superior morals, the hopefulness and elasticity of spirit which is given to a man by investing him with a commission, and its accompanying authority, responsibility, and chances of advancement. It is worthy of note that in the colored troops the disproportion between commissioned officers and enlisted men under these heads is still more remarkable. In killed, or died of wounds, the officers lost one in about forty-two, while the men lost but one in sixty-six. But under the head of deaths by disease, the officers show a loss of only one in seventy-seven, while that of men rises to the enormous proportion of nearly one in seven, which is far the highest mortality from this cause exhibited in the records of the army."

The Five Weddings.

Wooden, Tin, Silver, and Golden Weddings mark the fifth, tenth, twenty-fifth, and fiftieth anniversaries of matrimony. There is, we believe, a Glass Wedding also, but that is an innovation, for nothing as brittle as glass should be used commemorative of the nuptial tie. One might suppose wooden weddings were necessarily cheap affairs. They can be given economically, but are not necessarily so by any means. For instance, a tin wedding was given at Providence, at which the bride appeared in a dress festooned with tin chains, a tin belt, and a tin veil enveloping her person. The groom wore a tin dress coat, tin shoes, tin hat, tin watch, etc.

At a silver wedding lately in New York the wife received from her husband a present of a breastpin, the central stone a diamond, representing the wife-mother; around this ten pearls, numerically representative of the children, all of these encircled by twenty-five garnets, indicative of the twenty-fifth anniversary of their marriage, and the whole surrounded by fifty diamonds, signifying the age of the husband.

A wooden wedding can be a very tasteful affair. Lately a wooden wedding was given in Utica, by a happy five years' wife, a native of Cleveland, in which the rooms were ornamented with festoons of shavings, pictures decorated with shavings, mottoes inscribed on the walls with shavings, the effect of which was exquisitely tasteful and unique. The presents of course were wooden, and in such variety and character—from a knot chopping-bowl to an elaborately carved paper-cutter, from a rolling-pin to an exquisitely finished parlor bracket—as to excite one's special wonder that so many useful and ornamental things can be made from wood.

THE BALLAD OF THE WEAVER.

BY A. J. ABERNETHY COWLES.

All day she sits at her cottage door,
When the breath of the summer is sweet and warm,
When the sunlight flickers across the floor,
And the wild bees swim in a drowsy swarm.
All day long at her cottage door,
Fair in feature and dear of form,
Morning and evening—o'er and o'er,
Weaves she in sunshine—weaves she in storm.

All day long—though the fields are green,
And shadowy woodlands tempt the sight—
With patient fingers and eyes serene,
She weaves, as she waits for her absent knight.
As fair a fabric as ever was seen,
With roses and lilies richly pied.
And the crimson petals are stained, I ween,
With drops of blood from her fingers white.

Whether he comes in the flush of June,
When the wild brier blooms at the cottage gate,
Whether he comes with the autumn moon,
Whether he comes when the cuckoos mate;
Come he at dawning, come he at noon,
Come he early or come he late,
Little it matters, for one sweet tune
Singeth she ever—I wait!—I wait!

Of all that ride in that knightly train,
One is noble and true I know;
Surely he will come back again
And bear her away at his saddle bow.
All the longing and all the pain
[illegible] the crimson stain
As they pass through the evening's tender glow.

The dry vine swings at the cottage gate,
The years have come and the years have flown;
With lips that hunger and eyes that wait,
The weaver sits at her task alone.
Morning and evening, early and late,
She weaves, and she makes no sigh or moan,
But the weft of the fabric is dark as fate,
And the grace of the vision gone.

A Magyar Poet.

Sir John Bowring has edited and published in London an edition of the writings of Alexander Petofi, an Hungarian poet, of whom the *London Review* speaks as follows:—

"Alexander Petofi was the Burns of Hungary, and, although born in a most humble station and leading a vagabond life, which one would think little likely to cultivate the mind, he succeeded in producing rustic songs which Henry Heine has said 'are sweeter than the nightingale,' and which have certainly placed him at the head of all Hungarian poets. His poems have often been well translated into German and into other languages also, but not so well. The poems of Petofi are characterized by great simplicity, feeling, and passion; and although he led such a vagabond life and was at one time a strolling player, his effusions are not in a single instance disgraced by the impurities which disfigure the productions of many of his compeers, and in particular those of Burns. As the number of persons who are acquainted with the Magyar language is very small, the English poetic public will doubtless be obliged to so eminent a linguist as Sir John Bowring for giving them an opportunity, by means of the translation before us, of gaining some idea of Petofi's works; although, without wishing to disparage Sir John, we must say they will only see them 'through a glass darkly.' The German translations of Petofi's poems are certainly better than Sir John's; but to persons who have not read either the Magyar originals or the German translations, the present English versions, which are the best we have as yet seen, will afford some pleasure.

"Some of Petofi's shorter poems are exquisite gems, full of most strikingly original and beautiful ideas, the brilliancy of which, albeit dimmed by translation in the book before us, is something marvellous. Here is one of his pretty thoughts:—

"'And what is sorrow? 'Tis a boundless sea.
And what is joy?
A little pearl in that deep ocean's bed:
I sought it—found it—held it o'er my head,
And, to my soul's annoy,
It fell into the ocean's depth again;
And now I long and look for it in vain.'

"'Wife and Sword' and 'Cypress Leaves' are most touchingly pathetic lyrics, which, by exception, Sir John Bowring has succeeded in giving in musical lines. If our space permitted, we should certainly reproduce one or both of them, but are compelled to select something shorter. We therefore gave the following, entitled in the original *Rozsabokor a domb oldalon*, which the translator entitles 'Faithfulness,' and which he distorts but slightly:—

"'There on the mountain a rose blossom blows,
Bend o'er my bosom thy forehead which glows,
Whisper, O whisper sweet words in mine ear,
Say that thou lovest me—what rapture to hear!

'Down on the Danube the evening sun sinks,
Gilding the rivulets which dance on its brinks;
As the sweet river has cradled the sun,
Cradled I rest upon thee, lovely one.

'I have been slandered, the slanderer declare—
Let God forgive them—I utter no prayer;
Now let them listen, while prayerful I pour
All my heart's offerings on her I adore.'"

History of Fruit.

An interesting paper was read before the Ethnological Society of Great Britain at their last meeting, on "The History and Migration of Cultivated Plants in Relation to Ethnology." The first culture of fruit, it was said, was buried in obscurity, and beyond the reach of history or tradition; but their migration from their native country was often traceable, and formed an instructive aid in the natural history of man. The cultivated fruits which were natives of Europe made but a poor list, consisting of the apple, pear, gooseberry, currant, strawberry, raspberry, and wild plum. The wild, uncultivated fruits of England usually bore native names, while the cultivated ones were distinguished by names which point to a foreign origin. The black or brambleberry, the blueberry, the whortleberry, and the sloe have native names. The reverse was true of cultivated fruits. From this it must be inferred that the ancient Britons, and even the Anglo-Saxons, had no cultivated fruits, but contented themselves with crab-apples, blackberries, and the like; and that the culture of fruit was for the first time introduced by the Normans. The Romans, doubtless, introduced the culture of fruits into Britain; but it probably never extended much beyond the narrow bounds of their own colonies, and perished with the anarchy which followed their departure. The native fruits of ancient Greece were the apple, pear, grape, fig, wild plum, and olive. Those of Italy were confined to the apple, pear, mulberry, and wild plum. The Romans received the fig, the olive, and probably the grape, from Greece. The exotic fruits, naturalized by the Greeks and Romans, were not traceable to their native countries by their names, as was often the case with Oriental nations and modern Europeans. They received the peach from Persia and called it the Persian apple, or simply *persico*, still preserved in Italian, but corrupted in French to *peche*, and still further into the English peach. Italy was stated to have received the fig from Syria, but it was probably introduced through the Greeks, who had an earlier intercourse with that country than the Romans. Its introduction into either of these countries must have been early and inevitable, for it was a staple product of Palestine, from the earliest recorded time. The olive was recorded to have been introduced into Italy from Greece. The only fruit of the orange family known to the Romans was the citron, which went under the name of Median or Assyrian apple, indicating, although not very precisely, its origin. It appeared that Europe was indebted for some of its most valuable fruits to Western Asia; the fruits of America being all tropical, Europe could hardly be said to have received any from it, with one exception, the pineapple. All the best fruits of Great Britain, whether indigenous or exotic, were of ancient cultivation, but through modern skill had been vastly improved both in size and quality.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—

The Handel and Haydn Society will give their first concert of the season,

THURSDAY EVENING, December 13,

Mendelssohn's Grand Oratorio of

ELIJAH

will be performed. Solo parts by

Dr. C. A. GUILMETTE of Boston
Mr. GEORGE SIMPSON, of New York,
Miss CAROLINE McCAFFREY, and
Miss H. M. ALEXANDER of Philadelphia

The parts of the Youth and the "Angels" Trio by three boys, selected from the choir and instructed by Mr. Pearce, Organist of St. Mark's Church.

The Chorus will embrace over three hundred voices, assisted by a Grand Orchestra of forty instruments, the whole under the direction of CARL SENTZ.

No subscriptions will be taken after MONDAY MORNING 10th instant. The Box sheet will then be open for the sale of single tickets.

Admission to all parts of the house, $1. Reserved Seats in Parquette, Parquette Circle, and Balcony, 50 cents extra.

No extra charge for reserved seats in the Family Circle.

Doors will open at 7½ o'clock. Commence at 8 precisely.

Subscribers can now get their tickets at Trumpler's Music Store.

The Oratorio of DAVID will be the Second Concert, JANUARY 31, 1867. 12 10 4t

RISTORI.—ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
DIRECTOR [illegible]
ADELAIDE RISTORI
in Racine's celebrated Tragedy PHEDRA.
SATURDAY EVENING, FIFTH SUBSCRIPTION.
Last time, ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND.
On MONDAY, DEBORAH (Leah, the Forsaken).
Admission, $1·50; Reserved seats, $2. Family Circle, 75c.; Gallery, 50c. Seats for Friday, Saturday, and Monday can be obtained from 9 o'clock A. M., at the Academy of Music and at Trumpler's.
Doors open at 7. Commence at 8. 11 13 2t

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—
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of English Life, Men, and Manners.
The Domestic Drama of Home Feelings
And Life's Every-day Toiling Struggles, the
LONG STRIKE,
OR, THE WORKMEN OF MANCHESTER.
THRONGING NIGHTLY THIS THEATRE.
The performance will conclude with
THE MILLER OF WHETSTONE.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, December 15,
ONLY LONG STRIKE MATINEE.
Doors open, evening, at 7 o'clock. Curtain rises at 7½ o'clock. PRICES AS USUAL.

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N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
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First time for five years of
MR. J. S. CLARKE as
GIL, THE MILLER,
in the Comic Drama, in three Acts, of
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OR, THE INVISIBLE HUSBAND.
After which Poole's Capital One-Act Comedy of
TURNING THE TABLES.
CLARKE, first time for two years, as
JACK HUMPHREYS and GENERAL JOCKO.
The Capital Farce of
THE ROUGH DIAMOND.
Cousin Joe........Mr. J. S. CLARKE
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MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at half past 7 o'clock.
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LAST WEEK OF THE BLACK CROOK.
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CARL WOLFSOHN'S
SECOND MATINEE,
FRIDAY AFTERNOON, December 14,
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Second Appearance of
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CARL ROSSE, accompanist.
Tickets One Dollar each, to be had at the Music Stores and at the door. 12 11 4t

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The Fair will open on the 10th of December, and continue [illegible] to be concluded by the [illegible]

GRAND PRESENTATION FESTIVAL,
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COOPER INSTITUTE, NEW YORK,
On SATURDAY EVENING, December 22,
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And a quantity of other property, consisting principally of
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THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1866.

Republican Form of Government.

To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph:—

BURLINGTON, December 7.

In your editorial in Friday's TELEGRAPH, entitled "The True Point at Issue," I notice the following paragraph:—

> "And the Constitution, in imposing upon Congress the duty of guaranteeing to every State a republican form of government, necessarily clothed that body with the power of deciding what are and what are not republican forms of government."

The only ostensible reason given by superficial politicians of the Republican school why the Southern States are not in the enjoyment of a republican form of government, is, that they have not conferred inequality before the law, or in the matter of suffrage, constituted a departure from a republican form of government, then the framers of the Constitution were either knaves or fools. It will not certainly be contended that the war has given any new meaning to the clause of the Constitution to which you refer. Whatever was the interpretation put upon it then, must be the interpretation now. Was inequality before the law, or in the matter of suffrage, then anti-republican? If so, that inequality existed everywhere throughout the Union at the time this guarantee was inserted in the Constitution. Slavery, you will be candid enough to admit, existed in nearly every State of the old thirteen. In not one of them could free negroes exercise the right of suffrage. The most of these negroes were disqualified from testifying in courts where a white man was a party; in very many of them there existed a freehold qualification even to entitle white men to vote. The framers of the Constitution, then, knowing these facts, if they put upon that clause the modern republican interpretation, must have been clearly either knaves or fools. But Mr. Madison, in the *Federalist*, puts the true interpretation upon the clause, when he says:—

> "But the authority extends no further than to a guarantee of a republican form of government, which supposes a pre existing form of government of the form which is to be guaranteed. As long, therefore, as the *existing forms of government* are continued by the States, they are guaranteed by the Federal Constitution. *Whenever the States* may choose to substitute other republican forms of government, they have a right so to do, and claim the Federal guarantee for the latter."

Mark too, more especially, the language of this latter clause, "When the States may choose;" not the Congress, as your theory would have it. Now in this brief extract is presented an overwhelming answer to all the crudities and sophistries of the Republican party, as to the meaning of this clause in the Constitution. It makes manifest that it gives no authority for the United States, either through the Executive or Congress, to interfere in the formation of the Government of States. It is a luminous and authoritative exposition of this clause, made by one of the framers of that instrument, who did more to shape and fashion it than all the others engaged in the great work. It is wonderful how fully and completely this account of the origin of this guarantee of a republican form of government refutes and destroys all the glosses which have lately been attempted to be put upon it, as an authority for the United States to interfere in the internal condition or concerns of the States. The United States, then, has no greater power by means of this clause than it had on the first adoption of the Constitution. The true interpretation of it, as it stood on its adoption, is its true interpretation at the present time. What it was then, it is now. What it meant then, it means now, and no more; and it is clear that it had not, and could not have, any regard to State laws with respect to race, color, class, suffrage, testimony, or anything of that character.

It really appears to me, looking at the entire course of the Republican party, both in the sentiment expressed by its press, and by the abnormal action of its majority in Congress towards the defeated section, forcing from them such concessions that if granted, will only serve to encourage discord and strife, and in the end destroy all hopes of a lasting peace; that, in the words of Dryden—

> "At least such subtle covenants shall be made,
> 'Till peace itself is war in masquerade."

It is a dangerous stake, rest assured, that you are playing, in substituting revenge for justice—the will of the stronger for constitutional obligation. You remember what Mr. Webster once said:—"That it is no matter whether the Sultan of Turkey robs a subject of his property and his rights; or whether, under the notion of republican equality, the property and rights earned by one shall be taken from him by a majority."

For a time you may triumph, but be assured that you are only "laying up wrath for the day of wrath." The result of the recent elections, in this awful crisis of the country's history, have made the Republican party the trustees of the public liberty and safety. Never before in the world's history was so momentous a trust imposed upon a political organization. You have it in your power to restore unity, peace, and lasting prosperity to a distracted and divided country. If you are the great national party you profess to be, you can rise superior to the ignoble passions and narrow prejudices of the hour, and make your name and fame eternal by the beneficial agencies through which you can accomplish these lasting blessings for the nation. If these blessings are not secured, after the frightful cost that has been so freely paid for their attainment—if you prove infamously false to the solemn pledges you have given, preferring the gratification of a mean partisan malignity and revenge to the unity and peace of your country—then, brilliant and unprecedented as has been your triumph, so much the more fearful will be your fall. That Nemesis, "which never yet of human wrong left the unbalanced scale," will have its judgments in store.

—There are times when the fullest discussion of public questions should be welcomed. Hence, we publish with pleasure the able and well-written article of our correspondent. Let us indicate a few points in reply:—

First. The Constitution clearly implies that the question as to whether any particular State, or States, have a republican form of government, *may arise*. Whenever that question *does* arise, we asserted, in the article from which our correspondent quotes, that Congress is necessarily clothed with the power of deciding what are and what are not republican forms of government. Does our correspondent deny this?

Secondly. *That question has now arisen.* The Governments of the late Rebel States went out of existence with the overthrow of the Rebel armies. This is not a matter of theory, or of implication, but of *fact*. *New* Governments have been erected in their stead. The question is, Are these new Governments, erected by the President, republican in form? A large majority of the people in some of these States *deny* that they are, and appeal to be delivered from them. Congress must necessarily decide the question.

Mr. Madison's theory contemplates the guarantee to the States of their existing republican forms of government, or of other republican forms of goverment which they may choose to substitute therefor. This will do very well as far as it goes; but it is very evident that the Constitution also covers the case of a subversion of a republican form of government in any State by a foreign power or by the people themselves. If Great Britain were to seize upon the State of Maine, for instance, and, subverting its republican form of government, were to erect an aristocratic or despotic form in its stead, and were to hold it in that condition for five years, and the United States were then to reconquer it, does anybody doubt that we should have the right to institute a republican form of government there? If the same State were itself to become so enamored of royalty as to cut into a *monarchy*, and maintain that form of government by arms for five years, does any one doubt that, upon conquering and overthrowing that monarchy, we should have the right to reconstruct the State of Maine, and guarantee a republican form of government to it?

Thirdly. Our correspondent, though evidently not inclined to be a "superficial politician," is certainly not posted in regard to the early history of the country, when he asserts that in not one of the old thirteen States could free negroes exercise the right of suffrage. On the contrary, at the time of the ratification of the Articles of Confederation, free negroes in *five* of the States (and New Jersey was one of them) possessed the franchise of electors on equal terms with other citizens; and by these Articles free negroes were made citizens of the United States. It is true that slavery then prevailed in all the States, but it was almost universally condemned, and looked upon as a temporary and vanishing institution.

Fourthly. It may be difficult to determine to *what extent* a State may deprive its citizens of equal rights, and still maintain a republican form of government. But there must be *some* limit. A State which disfranchises a very small portion of its citizens may, perhaps, on the principle of *de minimis non curatur*, have a republican form of government; but one that should disfranchise a large majority of them, could hardly be said to have such a form of government. There can be no such things as the people ruling themselves, the rule of the majority, the people making their own laws, etc. —elements which would seem to be essential to a republican form of government —where a *majority* of the people are deprived of political power. The established rule of the minority is the essence of aristocracy. We hold that the Declaration of Independence and the preamble to the Constitution enunciate the true *principles* of a republican form of government.

Fifthly. The Republican party seeks to establish equal rights among all the citizens of our common country. Grant the fullest scope to its most radical members, and they would do nothing more than to make all men *equal before the law*. If this shall invoke upon us any "Nemesis," it will certainly not be that one "which never yet of *human wrong* left the unbalanced scale." We hold that the country has not much to fear from a party against which the gravest charge its enemies can bring is, that it would establish universal justice and equal rights. We hold that, in the existing state of affairs, Congress not only has the right, but is by the Constitution solemnly *bound*, to institute in the late Rebel States republican forms of government; and that in so doing, and *only* in so doing, will essential justice be done.

Political Hypocrisy Exposed.

JACK ROGERS, of New Jersey, the present Democratic leader of the House, got into deep water yesterday before he knew it. He was indulging in the usual cry of his party, that the people of the South were being compelled to submit to taxation without representation, when Judge Kelley brought him up standing with the pertinent question, whether he admitted that the *colored* men of the South, who pay taxes, ought to be allowed representation? Jack at once dropped the cry of justice, and fled for refuge to the Dred Scott case. But Mr. Kelley pressed the question, whether it was liberty or despotism that denied, not only representation, but citizenship, to people who were taxed?

Jack squirmed and dodged, with the reply that if the gentleman's theory of despotism was correct, the framers of the Constitution were despots.

Mr. Kelley then kindly suggested that he had not asked about the opinion of the founders of the Government, but about the opinion of the leader of the Democratic party of this House—the honorable gentleman from New Jersey. Was he in favor of denying both the right of representation and the right of citizenship to four millions of American people and their posterity?

Jack replied that he was in favor of liberty, but not in favor of negro suffrage.

Hereupon Mr. Thayer inquired if he had not voted against the Constitutional amendment abolishing slavery? Jack owned that he had.

A richer instance of a demagogue being driven into his hole has rarely occurred in the halls of Congress. The cry of no taxation without representation by a class of politicians who are seeking to deprive four millions of citizens of all political rights, is the height of hypocrisy, and deserves the scathing rebuke Judge Kelley has just administered to it.

The Senatorial Discussion of Suffrage for Women.

THE discussion in the Senate upon Mr. Cowan's amendment to the District Suffrage bill, to strike out the word "male," was continued yesterday with unabated interest. Senator Brown, of Missouri, made a strong and elaborate speech, taking the broad and radical ground that the elective franchise is a *natural right*, which society may not limit on the ground of race, color, or sex. He should grieve to think, he said, that his own liberties were held by any such frail tenure as is implied in the doctrine that the elective franchise is a privilege, a gracious boon, which majorities may confer or withhold. Such a doctrine, established and crystallized in the public mind, would ring the death-knell of American liberty. As to women, he held that the argument against their participating in the turmoils of political campaigns, was an argument against the hustings, and not against female suffrage; and, as to the argument that they ought not to vote because they could not serve in the militia, that was [illegible] fact, as men were now ex[illegible] grounds, including physical inability, and were yet allowed the right of suffrage.

Garrett Davis, of Kentucky, followed in one of his old, stereotyped harangues about the inferiority of the negro, including his skull and his shins. Davis is the "Rip Van Winkle" of the Senate, only he will probably never wake up to the fact that he has been asleep during the great revolution that has passed over this country.

Mr. Buckalew, of this State, was opposed to extending the suffrage, but should vote for Cowan's amendment, on the ground that the argument in favor of conferring suffrage upon negroes applied with greater force to women.

Mr. Doolittle advanced the luminous theory, as the result of laborious reflection, that the true foundation upon which to rest the suffrage in any republican community is the family; and said that if the question were a new one, and left to him to determine, he would allow a man who was the head and supporter of a family to vote, and no others.

Several Senators, in the course of the discussion, avowed their willingness to vote for extending the suffrage to women, as a separate and independent proposition, but they did not want the pending measure embarrassed by it. The yeas and nays were then called on Mr. Cowan's amendment to strike out the word "male" before the word person:

Yeas—Messrs. Anthony, Brown, Buckalew, Cowan, Foster, Nesmith, Patterson, Riddle, and Wade—9.

Nays—Messrs. Cattell, Chandler, Conness, Creswell, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Edmunds, Fessenden, Fogg, Frelinghuysen, Grimes, Harris, Henderson, Hendricks, Howard, Howe, Kirkwood, Lane, Morgan, Morrill, Norton, Poland, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Ross, Saulsbury, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Sumner, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Willey, Williams, Wilson, and Yates—37.

Absent or not voting—Messrs. Cragin, Fowler, Guthrie, Johnson, McDougall, Nye—6.

So the amendment was not adopted.

The State of New York and the Central Railroad.

THE Republican party has gained eight thousand votes in the State of New York by the success of its great combination yesterday to secure the control of the New York Central Railroad. Twenty millions of dollars' worth of stock voted, and for the first time in the history of the road a Republican was placed at its head. Henry Keep, Esq., was elected President, and Wells G. Fargo, Esq., Vice-President. Both of these gentlemen are self-made men, each having started a poor boy, Keep having been an errand-boy in a fifth-rate railroad office in Michigan, and Fargo having driven a stage. No better evidence of the character of our institutions can be adduced, than that those two poor lads have risen to the head of all the railroad interests in America. The death of Dean Richmond weakened the ring, the success of yesterday crushed it. Hereafter the eight thousand votes the Road controls will be given for the Republican party, and the State made sure for the radicals.

To Be Inquired Into.

THE following significant proceedings were had in the Senate yesterday:—

> "Mr Trumbull (Illinois) offered the following:—
> "*Resolved*, That the President be requested to inform the Senate whether any person appointed to any office required by law to be filled by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and who was commissioned during the recess previous to the assembling of the present Congress, to fill a vacancy, has been continued in such office and permitted to discharge its functions, either by the granting of a new commission or otherwise, since the end of the session of the Senate on the 28th day of July last, without the submission of the name of such person to the Senate for its confirmation; and *particularly whether a Surveyor or Naval Officer of the Port of Philadelphia has thus been continued in office without the consent of the Senate*.'
> 'Mr. Edmunds (Vt.)—I would move to amend the resolution by adding 'whether, if any such officer has exercised any such functions, he has received any compensation in salary?'
> "Mr. Trumbull accepted the above as an amendment, and as amended the resolution was adopted."

MEXICO.—Mexican affairs have taken a new turn. Maximilian has abandoned his intention of leaving the country, and now says he will stay and shed the last drop of his blood in its defense. The Bishops have raised $25,000,000 for his immediate use, and pledge that amount to him yearly. The merchants of Mexico have also pledged $10,000,000 annually. Ortega's partisans generally, it is said, are giving in adhesion to the Empire.

A RESOLUTION was introduced into the Senate yesterday by Mr. Morgan, returning the thanks of Congress to Cyrus W. Field for his services in connection with the Atlantic cable, and ordering a gold medal, in commemoration of that great event, to be presented to him.

THE BOYS IN BLUE of Harrisburg have issued an invitation to their brethren throughout the State to assemble and celebrate the inauguration of Major-General Geary, Governor elect of the State.

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In her impersonation of this character, Ristori rises to the very acme of histrionic excellence. She leaves us nothing to desire. Her own individuality is merged and lost in the strangely varied and singularly contradictory nature of England's greatest queen. In this *role* Ristori is not Ristori; she stands before us the choleric, impetuous, vain, capricious daughter of Henry VIII. But in so faithfully portraying the faults and hereditary weaknesses of the true daughter of "bluff King Hal," Ristori's great genius never permits us to lose sight of that great masculine mind that for forty-four years swayed the English sceptre with a power regardless of the "Constitution," and an indomitable will, that made the boldest hearts in all the land sink abashed "in its rebuke."

We are carried back three entire centuries. The present passes from us utterly. We live in an age gone by. With the compelling power of her great genius, Ristori leads us on. We are passive in the hands of this "enchantress" as she unfolds to our fascinated gaze the living, breathing history of the "great past!"

No subtle shade in the character of "Elizabeth" is forgotten. Now she stands before us trembling hand, the sword of the Eighth Henry, and hurling the scabbard from her, with her fingers on the naked blade, breathes the oath that annihilates Spain forever. Again she is all woman, coquetting with her favorite, the impetuous "Earl of Essex." We catch, anon, quick startling glimpses of the hidden woman's heart, that throbs, almost unconsciously to herself, with a deep, abiding, though unacknowledged love for the rash young Earl who "cast his all upon a die," and lost the stake. Ristori bears us on—we follow her—"Mary Stuart" is executed—we see "Elizabeth's" feigned grief and exulting heart—the Spanish Armada is dispersed—the conquering heroes return, "Howard," "Drake," "Essex"—the royal hand of the august Queen showers honors on all but the one most deeply loved—"Essex" is disgraced. Then follows a scene which baffles description. The injured and indignant Earl upraids his ungrateful mistress, and, blinded by rage, insults her in the presence of her entire court. With the unguarded fury that swayed her utterly when the spirit of Henry the Eighth rose highest in his daughter, "Elizabeth" strikes "Essex" on the cheek, and demands his sword. He casts it in broken fragments at her feet. Choking with grief and rage, she shrieks out—

"Al'a Torre! Alla Torre!"
(To the Tower! To the Tower!)

All is over, and he has given the death-blow to her love—all the deeper for the stern will that controls it—and sinks back overpowered with anguish and horror. No pen can do justice to Ristori's exquisite rendition of the conflicting emotions of this scene. Then follows the sharp and quick remorse. The yearning, hoping, watching agony, for "the ring" that shall restore to her her banished love. It comes not to her wish. Once more the demon pride triumphs over her better nature. She signs the death-warrant of the noble and unfortunate "Essex." The wild agony of eagerness to reach that fatal mandate, when "too late," was terrible to witness, and the curtain fell over the bold brow grovelling in the dust, and the proud form writhing in impotent and vain remorse.

When next "England's proud maiden Queen" appears before us, it is when years and unavailing grief have swept all youth and glory from her brow.

A mortal sickness preys upon her heart and life. A canker gnaws within. Ristori gives us a worn, decrepit, querulous, repining woman. Yet the iron will asserts itself still. She will fight with death, and hold her own to the last. Her Ministers implore her to name a successor. She rebels; drives them from her presence; she would be alone—alone to yield, unwatched, to her woman's heart, to her bodily weakness, to the terrors of her spectre-haunted soul! Alone she must die, unbeloved, unpitied, unwept! Then comes the bitter wails "*Roberto! Roberto! decapitato per ordine mio!*"

The malady conquers. At length, with unwilling hand, she places the crown on the brow of the kneeling James the Sixth. The populace shout without, "Long live King James." In a transport of jealous fury, she snatches the diadem from the head of the awe-struck king, and placing it once more on her own worn, dishevelled locks, rears her emaciated form to its full height, and enunciates with all the old imperial pride, "*Io sono Re ancora.*"

But it is but the flame's last flash. The ghastly hues of death overspread the contracting features. The form sinks; the pale lips wail out, for the last time, the never-to-be-forgotten name, "Roberto," and England's greatest Queen is no more.

Ristori's costumes in this character were as perfectly historical as her acting, and never on any stage has such a wealth of gems lent its brilliance to adorn a genius that must forever outshine their highest splendor. Giacomo Gleck's rendition of "Essex" was worthy of great praise. In correct conception and earnestness of delivery he gave us a most life-like portrait of the "rash Essex."

Masonic Statistics.—It is estimated there are at present about 1,250,000 Free and Accepted Masons scattered upon the face of the globe. Of this number some 150,000 are in England, 100,000 in Scotland, and 50,000 are in Ireland. There are about 600,000 on the continent of Europe, 300,000 in the United States, and 50,000 in other parts of the world. In England there are two or three thousand persons initiated every year.

Mass Meetings.—In consequence, says the *South London Press*, of a conversation between Lord Derby and the Earl of Shaftesbury at the close of the last session, memorials to the Premier praying for the erection of large covered places of assembly for public purposes in each quarter of London, are now in course of signature.

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AMUSEMENTS.

RISTORI.—M'me Ristori does not perform this evening.

On to-morrow (Friday) night she will enact her great tragic *role* of "Phædra," in the play of that name by Racine, the noted French poet of the seventeenth century.

On Saturday evening M'me Ristori will repeat "Elizabeth," in order to allow those who could not gain admission last night an opportunity of witnessing the distinguished tragedienne in her greatest part.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—This evening the oratorio of "Elijah" will be presented, with a fine cast of soloists, and the Handel and Haydn Society will render the choruses.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mr. J. E. McDonough and the whole company in the *Long Strike*. This is the last night but one of the new play. On Saturday afternoon, only *Long Strike* matinee. Benefit of the "man that telegraphs the news."

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mr. J. S. Clarke plays four characters to-night:—"Gil, the Miller," "Jack Humphreys," "General Jacko," and "Cousin Joe." The first of these Mr. Clarke has not performed for five years in this city.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—Mr. Chanfrau appears in his new and successful play of *Sam*. To-morrow night Mr. Chanfrau takes a benefit.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE.—Last night but two of the great spectacle called the *Black Crook*, with Mr. Tony Denier, Miss Kate Pennover, and Miss Susie Summerfield in the cast, supported by the whole company.

CARNCROSS & DIXEY have arranged a fresh and attractive programme of novelties for this evening.

NATIONAL HALL.—Father Kemp's Old Folks appear this evening in an admirable programme. The popular ... will receive a complimentary benefit. The Old Folks and Miss Nichols will appear in a new programme, and each lady visitor will be presented with a photograph portrait of the beautiful *beneficiare*.

WHO ARE THE "OLD FOLKS?"

From the hills and the shores of the North,
The school-house, the church, and the home,
'Neath the standard of morals and worth,
To the City of Penn they have come.
They come with the viol and voice,
With trumpet and clarione;
With chorus they heighten our joys—
They touch with their solemn quartette.

We list to a sweet warbling strain
As it charms every ear and each heart;
And is encored and encored again,
For no one would have it depart.
We hear the full grandeur of sound
That swells from their union of power.
Melodious, high or profound,
To gladden, instruct, or adore.

The hymn so descriptive and true,
Of the Christian's departure from earth;
And the grand Easter anthem to show
His rising to angelic birth
Our country! her daughters and sons,
Her freedom and union, and right;
Her people, far higher than thrones,
They sing in full songs of delight.

The patriot here may rejoice,
The Christian responsive admire,
With children with heart and with voice,
Applaud the sweet strains that inspire.
The tunes of our fathers are here,
For man and for Goodness Divine;
And words for reflection or cheer,
And welcomes to greet 'Auld Lang Syne.'

Philadelphia, December 8, 1866. MUSIC.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional Local Items see Third Page.*]

LARCENY OF CLOTHING.—Robert Alexander, colored, and Michael Levy, white, two men who drive oyster carts, and vend the bivalves around the city, stopped at a lager beer saloon at the corner of Eleventh and Cherry streets, and carried off an overcoat valued at forty dollars, the property of a countryman named George Rose, who had just bought it. Missing his property, he started after the two men and arrested them, and had them taken before Alderman Jones, who held them in $500 bail to answer.

A young man named S. R. Sperry, residing at No. 1752 North Tenth street, was robbed last evening. During the night his room-mate got up, dressed himself, and took an overcoat, valued at fifty dollars, and some three or four dollars from a vest pocket, the property of Sperry, and departed for parts unknown. This morning information of the fact, together with a description of the young man, was lodged at the Central Station, and the police are endeavoring to ferret out the robber.

RESCUING A PRISONER.—So frequent of late have attempts been made to resist officers in the execution of their duties, that it is almost a stereotyped narrative in the daily journals. The case we make note of to-day does not differ essentially from those that appear in the papers day after day, and will continue to do so until an effectual example is made of the offenders. James C. Walley, who keeps an eating and drinking saloon in Eighth street, above Sansom, engaged with others, it is said, in resisting an arrest made by Officer Reeder last Tuesday afternoon.

After the officer had made the arrest, a crowd gathered around, and forced him and his prisoner into the bar-room, and there succeeded in getting his prisoner separated. During the disturbance, Walley, it is said, drew off to strike Reeder, and the latter took him into custody, and succeeded in conveying him to Alderman Hurley's office. After hearing the facts in the case, the Alderman held him in $500 bail to answer for assisting the prisoner to escape.

LEAVING STORES, ETC., OPEN.—Complaint is frequently made of the persistent carelessness of storekeepers and housekeepers, in leaving their places open after retiring. Besides being an incentive to robbery, and a loss to themselves, it endangers the property of those adjoining, as it renders the place liable to the operations of incendiaries. There were quite a number of places found open last night in the Fifth District alone. A large shoe store, No. 1032 Locust street, was open at 2 o'clock this morning and a building at Broad and Walnut street, where there is a fair going on, was also found open. There were a number of others. When will the people learn to take care of their own property?

A FAIR IS NOW being held at the southwest corner of Ninth and Spring Garden streets for the sale of useful and fancy articles, in aid of the Central Presbyterian Church, Northern Liberties. This time-honored church seems to have outlived its congregation in its present location, Coates street, below Fourth, and this Fair is being held with a view to the erection of another edifice in a location that will be more central to its present congregation. The collection of articles, we understand, is large and varied, embracing many suited for Christmas gifts. We bespeak for them a liberal encouragement.

APPROPRIATING MONEY.—Joseph Cannon, living at No. 2118 Tower street, was arrested this morning on a warrant issued on the oath of John Martin, who charges Cannon with collecting bills in his name and appropriating the money to his own use. He had no authority to collect the bills for Martin, who keeps a game cellar on Market street. He was taken before Alderman Jones, who held him in $800 bail to answer.

FAST DRIVING.—Two men, named Lewis Rose and Isaiah Drapers, both colored, were yesterday afternoon before Alderman Jones for reckless driving. They drove a huckster cart over an old gentleman at the corner of Eighth and Race streets, injuring him slightly. Officer James Cameron saw the affair and made the arrest. They were each held in $500 bail.

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FALL AND WINTER
OVERCOATS
IN GREAT VARIETY.

ESPIONAGE—A GENERAL SYSTEM FOR THE DETECTION OF CRIME.—Any one who is familiar with the manners and customs of the Old World, would readily understand the workings of the great private detective system that is being carried out in this country at the present time. It has not long been started, but in the short time it has been in operation, it has done a great amount of good. The great centre of the whole system is in Chicago, which has ramifications all over the country in the different cities. Although it has not attained to the terrible proficiency of the European systems, yet it is very accurate and certain in its workings.

A bank is defrauded in some mysterious manner. The cashier or the directors can see that there has been fraud somewhere, but the traces of the crime are so covered up that no certain clue can be gathered that will lead to the solution of the mystery. It is something out of the line of business of the regular detective, and the private detective is called in. A man is employed who is unknown to be a spy of the concern, and the steps of the suspected man are dogged. He makes the acquaintance of a supposed friend. They become bosom friends and companions. The midnight revelry, the sly visit to the gambling saloon, or to worse places even than that, are attended with his shadow. All his incomings and outgoings are noted. His habits, even his thoughts, come under the same vigilant, unceasing surveillance. At last every little circumstance is connected together by a chain of association that fastens the guilt upon the poor wretch ... pretended friend and bosom companion.

It is so in every walk of life. An employer has a clerk, perhaps, whom he trusts with great sums of money and valuable papers. He fancies he sees something erratic in his clerk's manners, but can fasten no charge upon him. As yet the cash account is all correct. The balances are true to a cent. But still a harassing doubt or suspicion haunts his mind. The only way to settle it is to employ a detective to watch all the movements, habits, and associations of the suspected party until all his movements are made clear as day, and his innocence established, without submitting him to the mortification of knowing anything of his employer's distrust.

In the prosecution of these researches, there may often be chances for abuse of privileges. There may be a leading astray of the victim under a pretense of finding out his habits. But the rules that are given for the guidance of the officers of the Company in the discharge of their duties are very explicit on this point. No one is allowed to entice the party he is employed to watch to drink, or to enter into unlawful places. He is supposed rather to pursue the opposite plan, and to give credit for all that is good as well as for the bad actions.

The system has been pretty thoroughly tested, and found to work very well. A case of knocking down on one of our railroads was pursued for months, until, at last, success attended the efforts of the detectives, and the guilty parties were brought to justice.

SAD CASE OF DESTITUTION.—Several days ago a professional thief and bummeress named Dillon was arrested and sent below on a charge of stealing some shoes. On Tuesday Officer Reeder went to the place where she resided, in Mahlon street, near Mulberry alley. The house was a tumble-down affair, and the room occupied by the Dillons was a wretched place. Cold as the weather was, there was not a particle of fire in the room. There were no articles of furniture, except, if it might be called by such a name, a thing that had once been a straw bed; but the ticking had long ago been rent away, and nothing but the dirty straw remained. It had by long use been matted down until it was as hard as a board, and tenacious as cloth. In this place were two little children, James and Theresa Dillon, the family of the wretched thief referred to above. These little things, the lad ten years, and the girl only four years old, were happy and contented in the very midst of such squalor and filth. As the officer entered their miserable abode, they were singing as gaily as if reposing on a bed of down. They were taken in charge, and the boy James sent to the St. John's, and the girl Theresa to the St. Joseph's Hospital. There they will be better cared for.

SLIGHT FIRE.—About a quarter past 6 o'clock last evening an alarm of fire was raised, which proved to be a slight fire in the flour store of Frederick Moss, at the northwest corner of Green and Franklin streets. The amount of damage was but trifling, as the flames were put out before gaining much headway. As yet the cause of the fire is unknown.

OWNER WANTED.—An owner is wanted for five or six soldiers' overcoats and one horse-blanket, which are supposed to have been stolen. The owner can recover them by applying to Lieutenant Connelly, at the Fifth District Station House. The above were taken from a negro who was arrested and committed several days ago on a charge of larceny.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY.—

Prices of Clothing can be no lower. We are daily receiving fresh goods purchased at much less than cost and have reduced all goods on hand to proportionate prices. We have *by far* the largest and best stock of

MEN'S, YOUTHS', AND BOYS' CLOTHING

in this city, which we are selling in large amounts daily.

HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STS. { BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET.

WE HAVE—

Overcoats from	$20·00 to	$75·00
"Glengary" Overcoats (new style)	30·00 to	75·00
Fashionable Full Suit (all wool)	30·00 to	60·00
Pantaloons	7·00 to	20·00
Vests	3·50 to	10·00

☞ Our Goods are equal in style and workmanship to the best *customer work* in the city.

The Public are invited to call and examine the new style "Glengary," of which we are making now a handsome assortment.

CHARLES STOKES & CO.,
First-class Ready-made Clothing House,
No. 824 Chesnut street, under the "Continental Hotel."

MRS. ALICE B. WHIPPLE, wife of the Rev. Mr. Whipple, Secretary of the American Missionary Association, testified in her examination before the Commissioner of Patents as follows:—

Q. Are you acquainted with Sewing Machines for family use, how long have you been so acquainted, and what is the nature and extent of your acquaintance with them?

A. Yes; for the last nine or ten years I have examined various machines, and have seen them in use, and have for the last nine years used a machine in my own family.

Q. As the result of your observation and experience, what machine do you think best as a general family instrument?

A. The Grover & Baker, decidedly.

Q. State the reasons, such of them as occur to you, for this opinion.

A. I think the stitch is a stronger stitch than that of any other machine I have seen used, and it seems to me much more simple in its management than other machines. One great advantage is the ease with which the seam is ripped when necessary to do so, and I think the work, by an inexperienced person on a Grover & Baker Machine is better than the work of such person on any other machine. It requires more skill to work other machines than the Grover & Baker.

BAILEY & CO.'S sale of Bronzes, Statuary, Clocks, etc., was commenced this morning at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street. The audience was immense and the bidding spirited. We understand it is the intention of Mr. Scott to continue the sale this evening, at 7½ o'clock, in order to give those a chance whose business pursuits prevent them from attending in the daytime.

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Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila.

Latest Style Sack and Walking Coats.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

BOOKS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—The cheapest place in Philadelphia to buy all kinds of Christmas Books, from the plainest toy-book to the most beautiful and expensive annual, is at T. B. Peterson & Brothers' Book Store No. 306 Chesnut street. Their stock of Standard American Works, Children's Books, Illustrated Works of all kinds, their different editions of the works of Charles Dickens, Waverly Novels, Mrs. Southworth's Works, Mrs. Hentz's Works, Mrs. Ann S. Stephen's Works, Scott's Complete Works, Cooper's, Irving's, Cook Books, etc., and in fact everything in the book line is larger than can be found anywhere else, all of which they are now selling at retail at very low rates. We advise all to call at their store, and examine their assortment before purchasing elsewhere.

HOW HAPPY is the household where
Industrious habits banish care;
Where all the clothes the children wear
Are made upon the Florence.
The very best sewing machine in the world.

A COLD SEEMS A SMALL AFFAIR.—Most people neglect it. Who minds it? Yet a Cold may turn to Consumption and then follows almost certain death. Take a Cold in time, then, that is, take Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, the well-known standard remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all Pulmonary Complaints, and your Cold will disappear as well as all apprehension of danger. Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

HOW HAPPY would the girls have been,
Who used to stitch and weave and spin,
If, in their day, they could have seen
The beauties of the Florence.

The most perfect, the most reliable, therefore the ...

HAINES BROS.' PIANOS,
Moderate in price, and as durable
as any piano made.
Gould, Seventh and Chesnut Streets.

CANDIED FRUITS, carefully and tastefully prepared, comprising many varieties, constantly on hand at E. G. Whitman's, No. 318 Chesnut street.

NO MATTER whether poor or rich,
Your fingers were not made to stitch,
When you can buy a Florence, which
Will cost so little money.

No family can afford to be without a Florence. The best sewing Machine in the world.

PAINTING has given us the "Heart of the Andes," but the perfume of their Eden vales is wanting in the picture. That can only be realized here in the perfume of Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus," prepared from their most fragrant flowers.—*Ashtabula Telegraph.*

PARENTS, give your adult children, children, give your parents a treat, by giving your photograph as a Christmas gift. Resort to B. F. Reimer's Gallery, No. 624 Arch street.

GEO STECK & CO.'S PIANOS,
At Gould's,
Seventh and Chesnut Streets.

LADIES, GO TO G. BYRON MORSE & Co., No. 902 and 904 Arch street, for your Fried Oysters, Chicken Salad, Coffee and Woffles.

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Cabinet organs, only at
J. E. Gould's, Seventh and Chesnut Streets.

MANY of the holiday gifts merely please the fancy for a few days, and are then laid aside and forgotten. The Florence will last a lifetime, and please a lady friend better than a thousand dollars' worth of trinkets. Office and Salesrooms, No. 630 Chesnut street.

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Bargains in Clothing.
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☞ Heavy reduction in prices.
☞ Business Coats at $8, $10, $12 $11 $15, $18,
☞ and up to $30.
☞ Overcoats at $8, $9, $10, $11 $13, $15, $17,
☞ $19, $20, and up to $40.
☞ Pants at $4, $5, $6, $7, $8, $9, $10, $12, $14
☞ $15 $16.
☞ Vests at $2 $2·50 $3, $3 50, $4, $4 50, $5,
☞ $5·50 to $9.

Every garment marked down on account of decline in cost of manufacture.

Clothing can now be had cheaper than it may be again for some time to come.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.
☞ Under Clothing very cheap.

MARRIED.

CAREY—GRIFFIN.—On the 8th instant, by the Rev. Father Di Maria, of St. Joseph's Church, Mr. DENNIS CAREY to Miss CATHARINE GRIFFIN, both of this city.

MORRIS—WRAY.—On the 2d instant, at St. Stephen's Church, by Rev. Father Hopkins, BERNARD F. MORRIS to Miss MARY WRAY, both of this city.

DIED.

DUBS.—At Newtown, N. J., on Sunday evening, the 9th instant, after a lingering illness, Miss SUSAN M. DUBS, aged 64 years.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from William H. Moore's, undertaker, No. 565 Arch street, on Friday, the 14th instant, at 11 o'clock A. M., without further notice. To proceed to Laurel Hill.

EAGLE.—On the 12th instant, JOSEPH B. EAGLE, printer.

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

HARRIS.—Suddenly, at Wain Grove, near Frankford, on the 11th instant, PERRY HARRIS (colored), aged 52 years. He was faithful and conscientious in the discharge of every duty to the family he has served for forty years.

LEACH.—On the 11th instant, Mrs. HANNAH LEACH, formerly Mrs. Hannah Hall, aged 54 years.

Her relatives and friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her husband's residence, No. 1311 Horstman street (above Reed, between Fourth and Fifth streets), on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

MORGAN.—On the 11th instant, JAMES MORGAN, in the 52d year of his age.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 470 Dillwyn street, on Sixth day, the 14th instant, at 1 o'clock.

POLLOCK.—On the evening of the 11th instant, ROBERT POLLOCK, in his 53d year.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral without further notice, from his late residence, corner of Ridge avenue and Log House lane, on Saturday, the 15th instant, at two (2) o'clock P. M. Interment at Laurel Hill. Carriages will be in waiting at the S. W. corner of Seventh and Buttonwood streets until half-past one (1) o'clock, to convey the friends to his late residence.

RILEY.—On the 12th instant, ANNIE S., daughter of Benjamin S. and Anna M. Riley, aged 20 years and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 4215 Chesnut street, on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Woodlands Cemetery.

VARE.—On the 11th instant, Mrs. MOLLY CATHARINE VARE, wife of John A. Vare, aged 30 years and 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her husband's residence, No. 1322 S. Second street, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Ebenezer M. E. Church.

YTURBIDE.—At the Clarendon Hotel, New York, on Tuesday, December 11, in the 59th year of his age, DON AUGUSTIN G. DE YTURBIDE, eldest son of the Liberator of Mexico.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at St. John's Church, Philadelphia, on Friday morning at 10 o'clock.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

FINE CLOTHING HOUSE,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila.

COACHMEN'S COATS.
COACHMEN'S COATS.
HUNTING COATS
HUNTING COATS.

FIFTH EDITION

FROM EUROPE BY STEAMER.

Commercial Advices by the "Cuba"

NEW YORK, December 13.—The steamship *Cuba* has arrived, with Liverpool advices of December 2.

LIVERPOOL, December 1—Evening.—The Cotton Brokers' Circular reports the sales for the week at 72,000 bales. The market opened firmer, but closed quiet, at a decline of ⅛d. Fair and middling qualities have declined most. Of the above sales, speculators took 7500 bales and exporters 13,000. The sales yesterday were 10,000 bales, the market closing steady. Speculators and exporters took 3000 bales.

The following are the authorized quotations:

	Fair.	Middlings.
Orleans	16d.	14¼d.
Uplands	15¼d.	14d.
Mobiles	15½d.	14d.

The stock of Cotton in port is estimated at ...

The Manchester Market is irregular and declining.

LONDON, December 1.—The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £422,500.

ELEVEN VARIETIES OF TOOL-CHESTS, Patent Pencils, containing sets of Miniature Tools, and a variety of Boys' Tools in separate pieces; also, Boys' Turning Lathes and Work Benches, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

FURNACE SCOOPS AND RAKERS, ISINglass and Mica for stove doors, Sheet Zinc cut in pieces to suit, Dixon's Carburet of Iron (a superior article), and other Stove Polishes; Scuttles, Shovels, Tongs, Pokers, etc., for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

FIFTY-THREE STYLES OF SKATES, WITH a very full range of sizes, so that almost any one should be suited; Skate Straps, Skaters' Gimlets, Heel Plates, etc., for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

SKATING PARKS.

CENTRAL SKATING PARK,

FIFTEENTH AND WALLACE STREETS.

The Skating Season at the Central Park will open

TO-DAY, AT 3 P. M.

THE SATERLEE BAND WILL BE PRESENT, AFTERNOON AND EVENING. [1t

SKATING! SKATING! WEST PHILADELPHIA SKATING PARK, THIRTY-FIRST and WALNUT Streets. ICE IN SPLENDID CONDITION—PERFECTLY SMOOTH.

Park open until 10 o'clock at night. Fine Band of Music. Season Ticket, $3. Single Admission 25 cents.

Access to the Park (by a few minutes' ride) by the Market Street, Chesnut and Walnut streets, Spruce and Pine streets, and Schuylkill Railways. 1t*

OPENING. HARRISON SKATING PARK OPENING.

will be opened for the first time on FRIDAY (To-morrow) MORNING, at 9 o'clock. The Ice is strong and with a perfect mirror like surface. FULL BAND OF MUSIC AFTERNOON AND EVENING. The Fifth and Sixth, Union, and Second and Third Streets line of cars pass the Park on Berks street, near Second, every few minutes. Season Tickets, $1. Children's season tickets, $1. Single admission, 25 cents. Children 15 cents. [1t*] J. C. HOFFMAN, Superintendent.

CLOTHING.

EXCELSIOR
CLOTHING HALL,
EXCELSIOR
CLOTHING HALL,
EXCELSIOR
CLOTHING HALL,
S.E. Cor. SECOND and MARKET,
PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS.

Department for Custom Work.
Agents for Oiled Clothing.
EDWARDS & LAWRENCE.
10 23 tuthstmip

JONES'
OLD ESTABLISHED
ONE PRICE
FINE
Ready-Made Clothing House,
No. 604 MARKET ST.,
ABOVE SIXTH.

Our Cutters are unexcelled. We combine style with neatness of fit, and moderate prices with the best workmanship. 11 23 1m5p

WM. A. DROWN & CO.,
No. 246 MARKET St.,
HAVE NOW IN STOCK
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
UMBRELLAS,
MADE FROM SUPERIOR
ENGLISH AND FRENCH SILKS
OF THEIR OWN IMPORTATION,
FINISHED OFF WITH THE LATEST STYLES OF
IVORY, WALNUT, and PARTRIDGE HANDLES,
FOR
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS. [13 11 10t]

FOURTH EDITION

FROM WASHING TON THIS P. M.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO ... ING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, ... December 13.

The Case of Surratt.

The report that offers of pardon will be made to Surratt if he testify against others is not true. Whatever statement he makes must be voluntary on his part, and with the understanding that the ... will not save his neck.

Respited.

The Governor of Maryland has respited the negro William Jones who was to be hung to-morrow at Upper Marlborough, for rape on a white woman. Evidence has been produced that the woman was a prostitute.

Quakers Leaving the South.

About one hundred emigrants from North Carolina to the West passed through here yesterday on their way to Indiana. They are mostly Quakers, who have found their position very unpleasant in the South during the war and since. Within a year not less than two thousand whites have emigrated from Randolph, Davidson, Guilford, and Alamance counties, North Carolina, to the West.

The New Orleans Committee.

The Committee to investigate the New Orleans riots are examining witnesses at the Capitol, and have received the testimony of Judge Hiestor, Mr. Durant, Mr. Weed, and others, ... for New Orleans on Monday, accompanied by Mr. Ordory, Sergeant-at-Arms of the House, and Mr. Francis H. Smith, official stenographer of the House.

The New States.

The bills for the admission of Nebraska and Colorado will be called up to-morrow in the Senate, and pressed to an early vote.

Confirmations Desired—Case of Gen. Dix.

To the New York Associated Press.

The President has sent to the Senate for confirmation a large number of the appointments made by him during the late recess. These include the appointment of General Dix as Minister to France. As the Senate has not, as late as noon to-day, had an executive session since its meeting on the first Monday of December, the report that the appointment of this gentleman has been confirmed, is, therefore, erroneous.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, December 13.

By the New York Associated Press.

Senate.

Mr. Chandler (Michigan), from the Committee on Commerce, reported the joint resolution to amend the ninth section of a bill for the protection of the lives of passengers on steamboats, so as to allow steamboats to carry friction matches without storing them, as required by that act, in fire-proof safes. Read three times and passed.

Mr. Yates (Ill.) introduced a bill to provide for the publication of the amendment to the Constitution of the United States. Referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. Howe (Wis.) offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Public Lands to report upon the expediency of printing the Report of the Commissioners of the Land Office for the year ending June, 1866, in different foreign languages, for distribution at the Paris Exposition.

Mr. Wade (Ohio) moved that to-morrow be set apart for the consideration of bills to admit Nebraska and Colorado, but subsequently withdrew the motion, and gave notice that he should call up the bills to-morrow.

Mr. Sherman (Ohio) introduced a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for the names of the National Banks that have not complied with the provisions of law requiring them to keep a reserve fund on hand. Adopted.

The District Suffrage bill was taken up. The question was on Mr. Dixon's amendment to attach a qualification of reading and writing to the name of the voter.

Mr. Cowan (Pa.) opposed the amendment.

Mr. Foster (Conn.) spoke in favor of it.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Miller (Pa.) introduced a bill to provide for the appointment of assessors and collectors of internal revenue throughout the United States. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Donnelly (Minn.) introduced a bill to reorganize the Department of Agriculture. Referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

Mr. Stevens (Pa.) presented a bill to re-establish civil government in the State of North Carolina. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. Hulburd (N. Y.) introduced a resolution, which was agreed to, authorizing the Committee on Public Expenditures to hold a session in the city of New York, and also to meet during the sittings of the House.

Mr. Lawrence (Pa.) introduced a bill to repeal the fourteenth section of the act to protect the revenue, approved July 28, 1866. Referred to Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Cooper (Tenn.) presented the credentials of the Representative elect from the Second District of Alabama. Referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. Bidwell (Cal.) introduced a resolution, which was referred, directing the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads to inquire into the expediency of re-establishing the Southern Overland Mail route.

Mr. Windom (Minn.) introduced a bill to incorporate the District of Columbia Canal and Sewerage Company. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. Brandagee (Conn.), from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported favorably upon a bill for the relief of George Henry Preble, a commander in the United States Navy. After some discussion, the bill was referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. Washburne (Ill.) introduced a resolution declaring that when the House adjourns on Thursday, the 20th instant, it be until the 3d day of January.

Mr. Ashley (Ohio) moved to lay the resolution on the table. Not agreed to. Yeas, 46; nays, 112.

The Georgia Legislature.

By the United States Associated Press.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., December 12.—The House has passed the Senate School bill, to go into operation in 1868.

The Senate has defeated Butler's memorial to Congress.

The Governor vetoed the bill incorporating the Air-Line Road, and also the Stay Law.

The Senate passed a bill to tax National Banks and insurance companies one-half of one per cent., and foreign insurance companies two per cent.

The House defeated the Bankrupt bill.

The Defense of General Sedgwick.

By the New York Associated Press.

NEW ORLEANS, December 12.—General Sedgwick pleads that he acted merely under the private general instructions of his superior officer, in his movement against Matamoras, and he therefore does not feel that he is guilty of either an act of indiscretion or any other act not becoming to an officer in his position.

It is currently reported that General Sheridan is disposed to shield General Sedgwick.

The French Troops in Mexico.

By the United States Associated Press.

NEW YORK, December 13.—The steamers *Concordia* and *Cassandra* have sailed for Vera Cruz, to transport the French troops to Brest, France.

Don Augustin Yturbide, son of Yturbide of Mexico, died at the Clarendon Hotel on Tuesday evening.

Canadian Affairs.

By the New York Associated Press.

MONTREAL, December 13.—William D. Edsall & Co., who lately disappeared from Boston, leaving heavy liabilities, turned up here at the St. Lawrence Hotel, with a large quantity of jewelry, money, etc. Their creditors followed, and procured a writ of attachment, but as yet the Sheriff has been unable to seize the property.

The Freedmen's Bureau in Texas.

By the United States Associated Press.

GALVESTON, December 12.—General Doubleday declines acting as Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for this State, Colonel Ellis' removal being personal. Colonel Lathrop has been appointed in his place.

United States Bonds in Frankfort.

By the New York Associated Press.

LONDON, December 13—Noon.—Telegrams from Amsterdam and Frankfort, of this morning's date, report a quiet feeling in United States bonds, and prices as rather weak. In the latter city, 75¼ was bid for the issue of 1862, and 75½ was asked.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Dec. 13

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000 Pa R 2d mt 6s..	97½	100 sh Cata pf........	28
60 sh Maple Sh.....	2½	11 sh Leh N..stock	55½
100 sh N Central..b5	48	2 sh Leh Nv scp...	53
100 sh Read......b30	55¼	200 sh Sch N pf.s5wn	34½
100 sh do.......2d	55¼	300 sh Ph As M d b..	90½
200 sh do.........	55¼		

SECOND BOARD.

$200 U S 7-30s Jy..	105	100 sh Ocean........	8½
100 sh Reading......	55		

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

The following are the Congressional proceedings continued from our Fourth Edition of yesterday:—

Senate.

At 12.20 P. M., there being no further new business before the Senate, the bill to regulate the elective franchise in the District of Columbia was taken up.

The pending question was upon Mr. Cowan's amendment to strike out the word "male."

The CHAIR said Mr. Brown, of Missouri, was entitled to the floor.

Mr. BROWN said he did not believe the pending amendment, offered by Mr. Cowan, was intended in good faith for practical legislation, if it were intended to be put into practical effect. He was one of those who believed it would be necessary to accompany it by a good deal of other legislation to prevent it from degenerating into abuse and corruption; but, accepting the matter in the light he had stated, he, for one, was willing to express his opinion freely on this subject. I have to say (said Mr. Brown) that I stand for universal suffrage, and do not recognize the right of society to limit it on any ground of race, color or sex. I will go further, sir, and say that I recognize the right of franchise as being an intrinsical and natural right, and I do not believe that society has the right to impose any limitations upon that right that does not spring out of the necessities of the social state itself. These may seem extreme views, but they conform to the rigid logic of the question; and I defy any Senator on this floor to escape from them. I have been shocked, during the course of this debate, at expressions which I have heard so they recognize in this chamber Senators claiming that it was essentially no right at all—that it was simply a privilege conceded by society for the government which represents society; that it was a gracious boon from somewhere, and for which we should feel proud and thankful. In other words, it was not a right in any sense.

Mr. President, I do not hold my liberties by any such tenure. I should grieve to think that I was dependent exclusively in a matter of right upon the views of society which may represent only majorities for these rights. On the contrary, I believe that whenever you establish that as the doctrine, whenever you crystalize that idea in the public mind in this country, you ring the death knell of American liberty. You ring the death knell of American liberty, because you lay it open to overthrow whenever corruption shall prevail to such an extent, and whenever majorities shall become sufficiently exasperated. Mr. President, so important and critical, so to speak, do I deem this position, that I trust I may be pardoned if I refer to the abstract ground upon which I deem it to rest, and I do this the more readily because, in my belief, ultimately the metaphysical always controls the practical in life.

Now, sir, what are abstract rights, and are there any intrinsically necessary conditions that go to constitute liberty in society? I had occasion, a year or two since, to discuss this question very fully before my own constituents, and reviewed this subject, and as I then and there presented the argument perhaps more succinctly and briefly than I may do now in the course of debate, I will beg leave to refer to it on this occasion.

Mr. Brown then read lengthy extracts from the speech above referred to, and having done so, replied to some arguments advanced by the opponents of female suffrage. The argument that women could not participate in the turmoils of elections and political campaign was an argument against the hustings, not against female suffrage. The argument that women ought not to vote because they could not be embodied in the militia was not founded on fact. Men were exempted from military service for a variety of reasons, among them physical inability, and were yet allowed the right of suffrage. The same inability could apply in the case of women.

Mr. DAVIS succeeded Mr. Brown on the floor. He had given his views on the subject of negro suffrage during the last session of Congress, but he could not let this bill pass without again entering his protest against it once more. He then proceeded to speak against the pending measure and the pending amendment. To grant the right of suffrage to woman would be to drag her into the corruptions of politics, and make her a political hack. He was opposed to negro suffrage because he believed the negro inferior to the white man, and did not believe a superior race should grant political power to an inferior race resident among it. The proposition to do such a thing was fanatical and revolutionary, contrary to the teachings of history and the writings of the best philosophers. Ethnologists had described the skulls, shins and feet of the negro as decidedly marking him as belonging to an inferior race. The negro race had been engulfed in the deepest ignorance for four thousand years without making the least progress. Providence had set him off by himself, and never intended that he should mix with the white race as its equal. He might be its slave, but never its equal or superior, as fanaticism now proposed to make him.

Mr. SPRAGUE followed Mr. Davis in a written speech of considerable length, taking ground in favor of universal suffrage. The people at the south were kept in poverty and ignorance, he said, in order that a class might be elevated to rule. Such was not the case in the north, where the masses had opportunities for information and education. Society in the south was not capable of free government, and would not be until moulded with northern ideas. Whenever it was necessary for the cause of liberty and equality for men to have the elective franchise he would vote for such a measure. At present it was necessary for the cause of liberty and equality that the colored man should have the franchise, and he would therefore vote for the bill now before the Senate.

Mr. BUCKALEW, of Pennsylvania, said he wished to explain why he should vote for Mr. Cowan's amendment. He did not understand himself as casting a final vote on the bill, he only wished to affirm by his vote that the arguments for excluding the suffrage to negroes applied with greater force to women. As a final question, he was opposed to the extension of suffrage. The question of suffrage must be taken out of the domain of theory into that of practical effect. It was placed by the founders of the government on the ground that it should be exercised by those who could make the best and most efficient use of it. He objected to the extension of suffrage, because it would corrupt and degrade elections. By pouring into the ballot-box a large number of votes, subject to influences either social or pecuniary, you will degrade elections, and on that ground he would oppose the extension of suffrage, either to females or to negroes. He would be less opposed to this measure if there were a different mode of conducting elections. The effect of the present mode was to divide people into parties, and to create a struggle for the balance of power, which led to all manner of corruption. It was possible to turn the scale of the great State of Pennsylvania, for instance, by introducing pernicious influences and bringing them to bear upon a very small number. This was an evil inseparable from governments of mere majorities. The class of men now proposed to be introduced into the political system would be more approachable than any now in it; more accessible to demagogues, and more easily corrupted. The reform ought to be in another direction. It ought to be toward organizing the system, instead of its enlargement. As a mere choice between the two kinds of extension, he should vote for Mr. Cowan's amendment.

At 3 P. M. Mr. DOOLITTLE moved that the Senate adjourn. Disagreed to.

Mr. DOOLITTLE—This amendment, in my judgment, opens a very grave question; a question graver than appears at first blush; a question upon which the ablest minds are distinct here and elsewhere; a question, however, upon which we are called to vote, and therefore one upon which I desire very briefly to state the views which control my judgment when I say that I shall vote against the amendment which is now offered. For myself, sir, after giving some considerable reflection to the subject of suffrage, I have arrived at this conclusion—that the true base or foundation upon which to rest suffrage in any republican community is upon the family—the head of the family; because, in all civilized communities the family is the unit, and not the individual—what is meant by man in that relation where he is placed both according to nature, to reason and to religion. And if it were left to me to determine what should be the true qualification of a person to exercise the right of suffrage—if it were a new question, I would fix it upon this that the head of a family, capable of supporting that family, and that had supported a family, should be permitted to vote, and none others. And, Mr. President, while I know that the question is not a new one, while it is impossible for me to treat it as a new question, because suffrage has been extended everywhere beyond the heads of families, yet, sir, the reason, in my judgment, why it has been extended is simply this: if certain men have been permitted to vote who were not heads of families, it was because they were exceptions to the general rule, and because it was to be presumed that if they are not now the heads of families they ought to be, and they probably will be.

I say, Mr. President, that, both according to reason, nature and religion, the family is the unit of human society, and so far as the ballot is concerned, in my judgment, it represents this fundamental element of human society; it, therefore, should be cast by the head of the family, and according to reason, nature and religion the man is the head of the family. In that relation, while every man is king, every woman is queen, and upon man devolves the responsibility of controlling the external relations of his family, and these external relations are controlled by the ballot; for that ballot or vote which he casts goes to choose the legislators who are to make the laws which are to govern society within the family circle—within the family. Man is supreme. He governs by the law of the family, by the law of reason, nature and religion. Therefore it is that I am not in favor of conferring the right of suffrage upon woman.

Now, Mr. President, one word further upon the subject of suffrage, as it concerns the other races. We are Caucasian, and represent that race. From history, from our education, from our experience, every man of full age of the Caucasian race in this country, as a general rule, is competent to exercise the right of suffrage. In relation to the Africans, Mongolians, Indians and Asiatics in this country, from their history they are incompetent, as a general rule, the exceptions only being competent. Now, we may as well speak truly on this question. When a man tells me, for instance, that the Indians of the States and territories are competent to exercise this great right of suffrage, he tells me what I cannot be made to believe, and what seems to me impossible for any man to believe.

When a man tells me that the Africans in this country, just let free on the plantations, speaking of them as a mass, not exceptional cases—for there are a great many exceptional cases of intelligent colored men who are competent to exercise this right—but when a man tells me that as a mass these men just set free are competent to exercise the right of suffrage, to help to make the laws of this great republic, he tells me what is perfectly abhorrent to my sense of just reasoning and propriety.

Sir, it would be a burlesque on republican institutions, and we would make ourselves the laughing-stock of the world, were we to say that [illegible] have just been set free from a bondage of two hundred years in this country, and who in the country from which they came have never risen from a position the most degraded of any on the face of the earth—to tell me that they are educated and experienced now, the moment their shackles are stricken off, and are in a condition to exercise this high right of suffrage. It is contrary to reason, in my judgment. It seems to me perfectly impossible.

Mr. Doolittle then referred to the assertion that the people had decided this question at the polls in the late elections. The issue, he said, instead of having been made, was avoided everywhere. The idea of universal negro suffrage as the basis of reconstruction was avoided everywhere in every State of the Union. It may be possible that in Massachusetts it was not—I am not so sure about that—but in every State where there was any fear of losing the election it was avoided.

In conclusion Mr. Doolittle said he could not possibly vote for a universal suffrage bill. Perhaps he might vote for qualified suffrage.

Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, explained briefly his opposition to the pending amendment. He did not wish to complicate the question before the Senate, which was for colored suffrage only. The bill now pending was to be a model for others on the same subject, and he did not wish to bring the question of female suffrage into it.

The yeas and nays were then called on Mr. Cowan's amendment to strike out the word "male" before the word person.

Yeas—Messrs. Anthony, Brown, Buckalew, Cowan, Foster, Nesmith, Patterson, Riddle and Wade—9.

Nays—Messrs. Cattell, Chandler, Conness, Cresswell, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Edmunds, Fessenden, Fogg, Frelinghuysen, Grimes, Harris, Henderson, Hendricks, Howard, Howe, Kirkwood, Lane, Morgan, Morrill, Norton, Poland, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Ross, Saulsbury, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Sumner, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Willey, Williams, Wilson and Yates—37.

Absent or not voting—Messrs. Cragin, Fowler, Guthrie, Johnson, McDougall, Nye—6.

So the amendment was not adopted.

Mr. DIXON, of Connecticut, offered the following amendment:

Insert at the end of the first section of the proposed substitute of the Committee on the District of Columbia the words: "Provided, that no person who has not heretofore voted in this District shall be permitted to vote unless he shall be able, at the time of offering to vote, to read and also to write his own name."

Mr. Dixon said his amendment was intended as a protection to the ballot. He intended to vote for the bill if thus amended. Color or race should not be a test of the right to vote, but he doubted the propriety of giving the suffrage to any man who could not read or write.

Mr. HENDRICKS, of Indiana, said that, as a general proposition, he was not in favor of basing the right to vote upon intelligence, and in regulating the right of suffrage among white people he should vote for such a proposition as was contained in Mr. Dixon's amendment, but as it was now proposed to introduce into the citizenship of this District a very large class of persons who are known not to be qualified for the exercise of the franchise, he felt it to be his duty to vote for this qualification.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, said he believed that upon the passage of this bill the never-satisfied abolition element of this country would put itself to work to flood the District with as many free negroes as possible, so as to get the District under negro control—a negro Mayor, a negro Common Council—so that there should be at least one free negro government in the American Union. Although he was not in favor of female suffrage, for the reasons so well stated by others, still, with a view of delaying as far as possible such a catastrophe as was proposed, he had tried to bring his mind to vote for female suffrage, but it would have been to vote for negro as well as white women, and, under no circumstances, here, in his own State, or wherever upon this continent he might be located, would he vote for negro suffrage. It was but the beginning of the forcing of negro suffrage everywhere throughout this country.

This bill was, in the language of the Senator from Kansas (Pomeroy), a model to be copied throughout the States, at least throughout the States of the nothwest; and neither could he vote for the proposition of the Senator from Connecticut. What was the test? A person who could read and write his name:—a wonderful amount of education to qualify a man for the discharge of the high office and trust of voting—great knowledge of the system of government under which we live! Did this imply that to vote for that he also world have to vote for negro suffrage to some extent?

He (Mr. Saulsbury) had no more prejudices against the negro race than gentlemen who assumed to be their warmest freinds. He knew them much better than they did. He had received many more acts of kindness from them, and done many more acts of kindness for them, than their pretended friends. If he knew his own heart to-day, the early recollection of his childhood and the experience of his life would teach him that whenever it was proper to extend to them an act of kindnew which it was in his power to do, he would do it.

Born in their midst, with them as the playmates of his childhood, and as members of his own father's household, he had no unkindness for them. He believed their true friends were not to be found among that class of men who are clamoring for their equality of rights. Their true friends were those who had known them and had been taught from early infancy to treat them with that kindness with which an inferior race ought to be treated by a superior race.

At the conclusion of Mr. Saulsbury's remarks, the Senate, on motion of Mr. HENDERSON, adjourned.

House of Representatives.

Mr. THAYER, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Private Land Claims, reported back the Senate bill confirming the title of Alexis Gardassier to a certain tract of land in Brown county, Wisconsin. Read three times and passed.

Mr. DARLING, of New York, presented the petition of fifty Sandy Hook pilots, praying for an appropriation by Congress to remove the wreck of the steamer Scotland.

The bill reported on the 5th of December by Mr. Williams, from the Judiciary Committee, for the regulation of appointments to and removals from office, came up as business in order.

After a great deal of discussion and action upon a variety of amendments, the bill was postponed until to-morrow, and the bill and pending amendments ordered to be printed.

The second and third sections of the bill as agreed to are as follows:

Section 2. And be it further enacted, That in case of the refusal of the Senate to advise and consent to the renomination of any officer whose term of service may have expired by its own limitation, the place filled by the person so renominated shall be regarded and is hereby declared to be vacant from the time of such refusal; but should the Senate adjourn without action on such renomination, either in the way of consent or disapproval, the same shall be held and is hereby declared to be vacant immediately after such adjournment; and in no case shall any person who has been nominated by the President for any office, and rejected by the Senate, or on whose nomination that body has failed or declined to act, in the way of consent or refusal, be appointed or commissioned by him after the adjournment, and during the recess of that body, to hold the same office for which he had been previously nominated. Provided, however, that so much of this section as makes the office vacant from the time of the refusal of the Senate to advise and consent to a renomination, shall not be held to apply to cases of commissions to fill vacancies happening during the recess, and which under the Constitution are made determinable at the end of their next session.

Section 3. And be it further enacted, That whenever a vacancy in any office happening during the recess of the Senate may have been filled by the President, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, by granting a commission to expire at the end of their next session, it shall be the duty of the President to make a nomination for the said office before the end of the next ensuing session of that body, and if no appointment, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall be made to such office so vacant or temporarily filled as aforesaid during such next session of the Senate, such office shall remain in abeyance without any salary, fees or emoluments attached thereto, until the same shall be filled by appointment thereto, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and during such time all the powers and duties belonging to such office shall be exercised by such other officer as may by law exercise such powers and duties in case of a vacancy in such office.

The fourth section, as modified by Mr. Williams, reads as follows:

And be it further enacted, That the heads of the several departments of the government shall hold their offices respectively for and during the official term of the President by whom they were appointed, unless removed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and shall severally appoint their assistants and all other subordinate officers appertaining to their respective departments, subject to the approval of the Senate, on report to be made to that body, if then in session, or if during the recess, at the next meeting thereof, to hold for like period, unless removed with the like concurrence of that body.

Mr. HALE, of New York, moved to strike out the last portion of the section commencing "and it shall severally appoint their assistants."

After a long discussion, the question was taken by yeas and nays, and resulted in the rejection of the motion—yeas 77, nays 78.

The question was then taken on the whole section, and it was rejected—yeas 76, nays 81.

On motion of Mr. NIBLACK, of Indiana, the [illegible] correspondence, reports and information in the possession relative to the New Orleans riot of 30th of July last.

The House at 3 35 adjourned.

DRY GOODS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT,

DAILY RECEIVING

NEW GOODS, SUITABLE FOR

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

FANS! FANS!

Just opened, 1000 Paris Silk Fans, of our own importation, very cheap, less than importers' prices.

Several lots of Toilet Sets, Fancy Boxes, Glove Boxes, Pencil Boxes, Ash Stands, Match Safes, Cigar Stands, Purses, Ladies' Companions, etc.

JUST OPENED,

500 dozen Ladies' Hemstitch Handkerchiefs, of the celebrated make of Bertrand Milcent, France.

Gents' Hemstitch Handkerchiefs. Ladies' Embroidered Handkerchiefs, Ladies' and Gents' Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs.

A large assortment of Ladies' and Gents' Gloves and Hosiery, etc. etc.

Ladies', Gents', and Children's Merino Vests and Pants.

Domestic Goods at the very lowest market Prices. Muslins, Canton Flannels, Flannels, Prints, Ginghams, Table Linens, Napkins, and Towels.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Sts.

N B.—Will open in a few days Writing Desks, Work Boxes, Buffalo Dressing Combs, and Hair Brushes, of our own importation. 10 22

FARIES & WARNER,

No. 229 North NINTH Street,

ABOVE RACE.

MUSLINS! MUSLINS!

Bleached Muslins one cent a yard less than any other store sells them.

Best Canton Flannels in the city, 25, 28, 31, and 37½ cents.

Flannels from 31 cents up.

Best American Prints, 18¾ cents.

12-4 Premium Rochdale Blankets, $11.

13 4 Premium Rochdale Blankets, $12.

Misses' Balmorals, $1 10, $1 25, $1 45, and $1 65.

Ladies' Balmorals, $1·87½, $1·75, $1 95, and $2 00.

Gents' Merino Shirts and Drawers, 75 cents, $1 00, $1·25, $1 50, etc.

Ladies' Merino Vests, $1 25, $1·37½, $1 50, etc.

Infants', Misses', and Boys' Merino Vests.

GLOVES! GLOVES!

100 dozen below importer's prices.

Ladies' French Cloth Gloves, 50 cents, worth 75 cents.

Ladies' Cloth Gloves, 40, 50, 60, 65, 75 cents, etc.

Boys' and Misses' Gloves.

Gents' Cloth Gloves, 50, 60, 75 cents, $1, $1 25, and $1 50.

Misses' and Ladies' Fancy Colored Gloves.

Gents' Colored Bordered Linen Hdkfs. 37½ cents worth 50 cents.

Misses' and Ladies' Iron Frame Hose.

Closing out balance of Wax Dolls, etc. etc.

GENERAL REDUCTION OF PRICES!

WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD!

FARIES & WARNER,

9 29§] No. 229 North NINTH Street, above Race.

JAMES McMULLAN,

Successor to J. V. Cowell & Son,

Has just received his first FALL IMPORTATION

ENGLISH BLANKETS.

These goods were ordered in the Spring, and made expressly for JAMES McMULLAN by the same manufacturer that J. V. COWELL & SON were supplied for many years, and will be found very superior for family use.

A LARGE SUPPLY OF

AMERICAN BLANKETS

Selling at Greatly Reduced Prices.

A full assortment of real WELSH AND AMERICA FLANNELS always on hand.

His stock of GENERAL HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS is complete, with the very best goods at the lowest rates for CASH.

HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS STORE.

11 28 1m] **No. 700 CHESNUT Street.**

WHOLESALE COTTON YARN COMMISSION WAREHOUSE.

R. T. WHITE & CO.,

Manufacturer's Agents for the sale of

COTTON WARPS AND SKEIN YARNS, all numbers.

HOSIERY YARNS in the skein or cop.

COTTON, WOOLLEN, AND LINEN CARPET CHAIN.

JUTE FILLING, for Venetian Carpets

GILLING, SEINE, AND FLAX TWINES.

EXTRA HEAVY BLACK WADDING FOR CLOTHIERS' USE, Etc

No. 237 MARKET Street, Phila.

R T WHITE. J. B. DU BOIS.

11 7 wthtu3mrp

DAMAGED BLANKETS.—WE WILL OFFER a good fine double bed all-wool White Blanket for three dollars and fifty cents ($3 50) per pair; better for $4 per pair; better for $4 50 per pair; extra large size for $5 per pair; extra heavy and superior for $6 per pair; largest 12 4 for $7 per pair; extra for $8 per pair. This stock of Blankets is very slightly stained on about one-half of them; the others are perfect. They are direct from the mill. They are less than the wool cost; less than they were sold for before the war, and as good a bargain as we ever sold.

R. D. & W. H. PENNELL,

10 27 No. 1021 MARKET Street.

DRY GOODS.

MILLIKEN'S

LINEN STORE.

828 ARCH STREET.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

OF

Ladies' Handkerchiefs,

Gents' Handkerchiefs,

Children's Handkerchiefs,

NEW STYLES.

THE LARGEST STOCK

OF

LINEN GOODS

IN THE CITY. [9 17 12 31rp

TABLE AND PIANO COVERS.

We have now received, directly from the manufacturers, our

FALL IMPORTATION

OF

EMBROIDERED CLOTH

TABLE AND PIANO COVERS.

Comprising a Large Assortment, which we are Selling

AT REDUCED PRICES.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON

IMPORTERS OF

House-Furnishing Dry Goods,

No. 1008 CHESNUT Street.

9 14 thstu6mrp

GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES

Having purchased at the late Auction Sales goods of late importation, sold at a great sacrifice, and with a general reduction of prices of my entire stock, I am enabled to offer great inducements to buyers.

LADIES, NOTE THE PRICES!

LUPIN'S FABRICS

Lupin's Merinoes reduced from $1·25 to $1.

Lupin's Merinoes reduced from $1 37½ to $1·12½.

Lupin's Merinoes reduced from $1 50 to $1·25.

Lupin's plain Rep Poplins reduced from $1 25 to $1.

Lupin's best quality reduced from $1 50 to $1·25.

IN ALL THE CHOICE SHADES.

40 pieces of Empress Corded Poplin, a yard and an eighth wide, a full line of colors only $1·25

Rich Plaid Poplins, at $1, $1·12½, $1·25, $1 37½.

Our $2 rich Silk Plaid Poplins reduced to $1·50.

FROM AUCTION.

Several lots of Striped Poplins, a bargain.

JUST RECEIVED.

One case of corded Silk Epinglines, price $1·50.

These goods are novelties, and are selling with great rapidity.

A complete assortment of Irish Poplins; best good $2 50.

Daily receiving New Goods from auction.

BALMORALS! BALMORALS!

Full, large size, in bright colors, heavy, only $2.

A full line of Sheeting, Shirting, and Pillow-case Muslins.

FLANNELS! FLANNELS!

A large stock at low prices

One case of extra heavy Canton Flannels, only 25c.

C. D. WISHAM,

9 22 stuth3m No. 7 N EIGHTH Street.

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

In Anticipation of Removal to

N. W. Corner ELEVENTH and CHESNUT,

White Goods,

Laces and Lace Goods,

Handkerchiefs, Ladies and Gents, every variety,

Linen Collars and Cuffs,

Veils, Scarfs, Neck Ties, Etc,

Embracing Novelties Adapted for

HOLIDAY PRESENTS,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

E. M. NEEDLES.

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

1866!—SHAWL EXHIBITION

N. E. COR. EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN ST

We are prepared to show one of the very finest stock of Shawls in this city of every grade,

FROM $1·50 UP TO $80,

Most of which are auction purchases, and are under regular prices. We invite an examination.

Long and Square Paisley Shawls.

Long and Square Broche Shawls.

Long and Square Black Thibet Shawls.

Long and Square Blanket Shawls.

Stella Shawls, Breakfast Shawls, etc. etc.

We would also invite attention to our

BLANKETS.

Excellent All wool Blankets for $6. [10 3 3m

Finer qualities at $7, $8, $9, $10, $11, $12, and $14.

In fact, our general stock is worthy the attention of all buyers of Dry Goods who wish to buy cheap.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,

N. E. COR. EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN

T. SIMPSON'S SONS

No. 922.......PINE STREET..........No. 924

Dealers in Linens, White and Dress Goods, Embroideries, Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets, Handkerchiefs Plain and Hemstitched, Hair, Nail, Tooth, and Plate Brushes, Combs, Plain and Fancy Soaps, Perfumery, Imported and Domestic, Puffs and Puff Boxes, and an endless variety of Notions.

Always on hand a complete stock of Ladies', Gents', and Children's Undervests and Drawers; English and German Hosiery in Cotton, Merino, and Wool.

Crib, Cradle, and Bed Blankets.

Marseilles, Allendale, Lancaster, and Honey Comb Quilts.

Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Plain and Colored Bordered, German Roll, Russia and American Crash, Burlaps.

Ballardvale, Welsh, and Shaker Flannels in all grades

A full line of Nursery Diapers of all widths, at

T. SIMPSON'S SONS',

95 Nos. 922 and 924 PINE Street.

DRY GOODS.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

OF A USEFUL CHARACTER.

JOHN W. THOMAS,

Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.,

Have now open a full assortment of the following Goods, suitable for

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

SILKS,
MOIRE ANTIQUES,
PIM'S IRISH POPLINS,
DRESS GOODS in every variety,
LYONS BLACK VELVETS,
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
GLOVES AND HOSIERY,
SHAWLS AND CLOAKS,
LADIES' CLOAKING,
CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES AND DOESKINS,
BLANKETS, ETC. ETC.,

Together with our large stock of

DOMESTIC GOODS,

All of which will be sold at prices as low as any establishment in the city. 12 11 tuths6t

---

GREAT FALL IN DRY GOODS.

Having purchased largely at the late sacrificing prices, we are prepared to sell TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT BELOW OLD PRICES.

Williamsville Muslin at 35½ cents.

Brown Sheetings very cheap.

Large assortment of Flannels, from 25 to 37½ cen per yard.

Heavy Canton Flannels, 25 cents.

CLOTHS for Ladies' Cloakings, from $1 75 to $10 per yard. Full stock.

LYONS VELVET, $12, worth $15, warranted all Silk.

VELVET from $11 to $22 per yard.

Constantly on hand, a full line of HOUSEHOLD FURNISHING GOODS at prices below competition.

McCURDY & DUNKLE,

No. 140 North EIGHTH Street.

9 20 tuths3m

---

628 HOOP SKIRTS. 628

LATEST STYLE, JUST OUT.

LE PETIT TRAIL, for the Promenade, 2½ yards round.

THE CHAMPION TRAIL, for the Drawing-room, 3 yards round.

These Skirts are in every way the most desirable that we have heretofore offered to the public; also, complete lines of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Plain and Trail Hoop Skirts from 2¼ to 4 yards in circumference of every length, all of "our own make," wholesale and retail, and warranted to give satisfaction

Constantly on hand low-priced New York made Skirts, Plain and Trail, 20 springs, 90 cents; 25 springs, $1; 30 springs $1·10; and 40 springs $1·25.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.

Call or send for Circular of style, sizes and prices.

Manufactory and Salesrooms.

No. 628 ARCH Street,

12 6 3m WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC.

GREAT REVOLUTION

IN THE

WINE TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES

Pure California Champagne,

Made and prepared as if done in France, from pure California Wine, and taking the place of Imported Champagne.

The undersigned would call the attention of Wine Dealers and Hotel Keepers to the following letter, which may give a correct idea of the quality of their Wine:—

"CONTINENTAL HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25, 1866"

"MESSRS. BOUCHER & Co.:—

"Gentlemen:—Having given your California Champagne a thorough test we take pleasure in saying that we think it the best American Wine we have ever used We shall at once place it on our bill of fare.

"Yours truly, J. E. KINGSLEY & CO."

CALL and TRY OUR CALIFORNIA CHAMPAGNE

BOUCHER & CO.,

11 20 tuth-3m] No. 36 DEY Street, New York.

A. MAYER, Agent, 710 SANSOM St., Philadelphia.

M. NATHANS & SONS

IMPORTERS

OF

BRANDIES, WINES, GINS,

Etc. Etc.

No. 19 North FRONT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

MOSES NATHANS,
HORACE A. NATHANS,
ORLANDO D. NATHANS. 10 2§

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

EVANS & WATSON

MANUFACTURERS OF

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF

SAFES

DESIGNED FOR

Bank, Mercantile, or Dwelling-House U

Established Over 25 Years.
Over 24,000 Safes in Use.
The only Safes with Inside Doors.
Never Lose their Fire-Proof Quality.
Guaranteed free from Dampness.
Sold at Prices Lower than other makers.

WAREROOMS:

No. 811 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA. [9 5 5p

EXPERIENCE PROVES IT

MARVIN'S SAFES

ARE THE BEST.

ALWAYS FIRE-PROOF. ALWAYS DRY.

Twenty-Five Years in Business.

MANY THOUSANDS OF OUR SAFES IN USE

MARVIN & CO.,

No. 721 CHESTNUT St. (Masonic Hall),

And No. 265 BROADWAY, New York.

FAMILY SAFES, BANKERS' STEEL CHESTS SECONDHAND SAFES.

Send for Illustrated Catalogue. 9 22 stuth3m

HATS AND CAPS.

JAMES C. DENNISON,

Fashionable Hatter and Furrier,

No. 729 POPLAR Street,

Has constantly on hand a large assortment of

GENTS, YOUTHS', AND CHILDREN'S

HATS AND CAPS.

ALSO,

SPLENDID FUR SKATING CAPS, GLOVES, AND COLLARS. [10 27 stuth2m

---

COAL.

COAL! COAL! COAL

The best LEHIGH and SCHUYLKILL COAL, p pared expressly for family use, constantly on hand in my Yard, No 1517 CALLOWHILL street, under cov delivered on short notice, well screened, and picked fre of slate, at the lowest cash prices. A trial will secur your custom.

JOHN A. WILSON,

Successor to W. L. FOULK.

PHILADELPHIA, August 27, 1866. 9 25 6m

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern making made at the shortest notice. High and Low pressure Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,

8 21§ BEACH and PALMER Streets.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,

PHILADELPHIA.

MERRICK & SONS,

ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,

manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines etc.

Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 8 30§

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS,

OFFICE,

No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well known MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS, including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.

We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.

1 1§ ALFRED JENKS & SON.

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

THE NEW YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,

STATEN ISLAND,

No. 40 North EIGHTH Street (West side),

Also known as the

STATEN ISLAND DYEING ESTABLISHMENT,

Being the LARGEST in the UNITED STATES, and THIRTY YEARS OLDER than any other on STATEN ISLAND, is prepared with the most improved and extensive Machinery (to which they are making constant additions) to

DYE, CLEANSE, AND FINISH

every variety of GOODS AND GARMENTS, in a manner UNEQUALLED in this country.

No. 40 North EIGHTH Street, Philadelphia.
No. 98 DUANE Street, New York.
No. 752 BROADWAY, New York.
No. 166 PIERREPONT Street, Brooklyn.

SAMUEL MARSH, President.

J. T. YOUNG, Secretary. 11 12 1mrp

SADDLES AND HARNESS.

BUFFALO ROBES,

LAP RUGS,

HORSE COVERS

A large assortment, WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, at low prices, together with our usual assortment of

SADDLERY, ETC.

WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS,

21 No. 114 MARKET Street.

ELEGANT FAMILY CARRIAGES

BECKHAUS & ALLGAIER

Desire respectfully to call the attention of the public to their extensive manufactory of

FIRST-CLASS VEHICLES,

SUCH AS

Landaus,

Round Front Coupes,

Clearance Coaches,

Caleches,

Barouches,

Phaetons,

Dog Carts, Etc. Etc.

Of the latest improved European designs, specially adapted for private family use, of which they have a fine assortment constantly finished, on hand and in process of construction.

The residents of Philadelphia and vicinity are informed that they can be accommodated with Carriages of modern style, superior workmanship, and superb finish, at home, without reference to New York or the East.

FACTORY AND WAREROOMS,

No. 1204 FRANKFORD Avenue,

11 13 1mrp ABOVE GIRARD AVENUE.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE BARGAINS.

To close the estate of the late

JOHN A. MURPHEY,

Importer and Dealer in

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,

No. 922 CHESNUT STREET,

Between Ninth and Tenth, South Side, Phila.

His Administrators now offer the whole stock at prices below the ordinary rates charged. This stock embraces every thing wanted in a well-ordered household:—Plain Tin Ware, Brushes, Wooden Ware, Baskets, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Iron Ware, Japanned Ware, and Cooking Utensils of every description.

A great variety of SHAKER GOODS, BIRD-CAGES, etc. etc., can be obtained on the most reasonable terms

GENUINE ARCTIC REFRIGERATORS and WATER COOLERS

A fine assortment of PAPIER MACHE GOODS.

This is the largest retail establishment in this line in Philadelphia and citizens and strangers will find it to their advantage to examine our stock before purchasing.

Note.—Our friends in the country may order by mail, and prompt attention will be given. [11 1 thstu§

FOR SALE—STATE AND COUNTY RIGHTS of Capewell & Co.'s Patent Wind Guard and Air Heater for Coal Oil Lamps; it prevents the Chimneys from breaking. This we will warrant Also saves one-third the oil. Call and see them they cost but ten cents. No. 263 RACE Street, Philadelphia. Sample sent to any part of the United States, on receipt of 27 cents 3 10

NEW BOOKS.

The Holiday Season—Books for Gifts and for Use.

The approach of the Christmas festival is marked by the usual signs of activity among the book publishers. The good old custom of remembering one's friends in holiday week, of choosing agreeable gifts for them, of paying regard to their tastes, and of reviving pleasant memories, is never forgotten. Books always form a large part of the presents in demand, and our publishers engage in an eager competition for the custom they are sure to receive. This year, while the dealers in fancy goods enjoy a thriving trade, the book-shelves also are unusually full, and the purchaser must be remarkably fastidious and exacting who fails to find something to suit his taste, if not his pocket—for it must be confessed that the prices of the choicest wares in the book market are high.

A FLOWER BOOK.

Charles Scribner & Co., of New York, lead the list with a magnificent illustrated folio—"Floral Belles, from the Greenhouse and Garden: Painted from Nature by Mrs. C. M. Badger, author of Wild Flowers." Thirty plates, beautifully colored, present a tempting array of azalias, camelias, fuchsias, passion-flowers, roses, tulips, lilies, asters, and other flowers, native and exotic, carefully colored and exquisitely finished in every respect. Mrs. Badger has not only performed the artistic part of her task with fidelity and skill, but has also displayed good taste in the selection of the descriptive verses which form the text. The publishers have done their part by printing the book on heavy-laid paper, and by presenting it in a style of binding which is in itself an excellent specimen of American workmanship. Few of the gift books of the season will be more acceptable than this.

THE COTTER'S SATURDAY NIGHT—"FOLK SONGS."

Charles Scribner & Co., of New York, also issue a handsome holiday edition of the "Cotter's Saturday Night," illustrated from designs by Chapman. Of this edition the publishers say:—"It has never before been detached from the collected works of Burns, to receive the adornments of art which have been so bountifully and lovingly bestowed on Gray's 'Elegy,' Goldsmith's 'Deserted Village,' Coleridge's 'Ancient Mariner,' Thomson's 'Seasons,' and other kindred treasures of English verse."

The same house issues a new edition of "Folk Songs," edited by Dr. J. W. Palmer. This book was published two or three years ago, and its reproduction in handsome form is welcome. Its *fac-similes* of the manuscript of eighteen famous poets add much to its value.

A LEGEND—"CHRISTMAS HOLLY."

Laboulaye's beautiful little legend of Brittany, called "Finette," is republished in Boston by J. E. Tilton & Co. It is handsomely printed and illustrated

"The Christmas Holly," by Marion Harland, published by Sheldon & Co., is a pleasant contribution to the holiday catalogue. One of its chapters is "A Christmas Talk with Mothers," which is a plea for the babies. Doting parents will find it interesting.

BOOKS FOR CHILDREN.

The Christmas collections of pleasant little stories for the young people are increasing very rapidly.

"The Kettle Club" is a collection of stories somewhat in the Dickens manner, published in Boston, by Nichols & Noyes. It relates what the saucepan did, what the cricket thought, what the kettle said, and what the teapot told.

"The Wheel of Fortune; or, the Dignity of Labor," by Mrs. Madeline Leslie—for sale by Lippincott & Co.—is intended to show boys how happiness and profit come from industrious application.

"Gilbert Starr and his Lessons," by Glance Gaylord, is one of the Rainford Series of boys' books. Gilbert, led away by pride and ambition, struggles into a good position after sundry ups-and-downs; moral—help yourself.

L. Prang & Co., of Boston, have issued one of the finest specimens of their chromo work that has yet appeared—"A New Verson of Mother Hubbard," by Ruth Chesterfield. This, although only a child's book, is an exquisite bit of color-printing and illumination. The lithographic work is thoroughly artistic.

New editions of "Cinderella" and "Little Red Riding Hood," with full-page colored illustrations by Dore, are published by D. Appleton & Co., of New York.

NOVELS.

The author of "The Schonberg-Cotta Family" has written another book—"The Draytons and the Davenants"—which is just republished here by M. W. Dodd, of New York. It is a story of the civil wars in England, in which the fortunes of two families are traced. The style is easy, the narrative well sustained, and the book will find many readers among the admirers of this popular writer. The volume will be followed next year by a tale of the Commonwealth and the Restoration, embracing incidents connected with the early historu of England.

"Darryl Gap; or, Whether it Paid," by Virginia F. Townsend, is published in Boston by William V. Spencer. "Darryl Gap" is a Pennsylvania farm; its owner discovers petroleum upon his property, sells out at a prodigious profit, becomes exceedingly rich, and then begins a new life. But the speculation does not "pay," and after a variety of crimes and misfortunes, it is discovered by an unhappy family that wealth, when suddenly acquired and badly used, produces nothing but misery. The plot is by no means new, but the incidents of the story are told with vigor.

"A Summer in Leslie Goldthwaite's Life," by Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney, is published by Ticknor & Fields, of Boston, with characteristic etchings by Hoppin. A pleasant story.

"The Merchant of Berlin," by L. Muhlbach, is an historical novel, of the time of the Long War in Germany—published by D. Appleton & Co. An interesting book.

"Guy Hamilton," by Miss J. H. Mathews, is a story of our civil war, published by the American News Company in a cheap paper edition—all it deserves.

"Madonna Mary," by Mrs. Oliphant, is issued by Harper & Brothers, as No. 282 of their Library of Select Novels.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY.

The badly spelled but funny productions of "Petroleum V. Nasby," rescued from their ephemeral existence in the newspapers, and published in book form by R. W. Carroll & Co., of Cincinnati, have passed to a sixth edition. The Pastor of the Church of the New Dispensation expresses his views and opinions, and utters his prophecies, in an oracular vein which is very amusing. The dedication of his book runs thus:—

"*Dedikashen* to that sterlin patryot and unkorruptible Chrischen gentleman, Fernandywood uv N3o York; to that hitoned man and wool-died dimekrat, Franklin Peerse, uv Noo Hampshire; to that long-suffrin but pashent dimekrat, Jesse D. Brite, uv Injeany, whose highest recommendashun is that he wuz eckspelled frum a Ablishu Senit, but who wood hev resined hed ther ever bin a presedent for a dimekrat resinin; and to the grate Vallandigum, uv Ohio, who went to the stake with a kamness onparrallelled, for prinsipple, these book is respectfully dedikated by the orthor.

"Saint's Rest (wich is in the Stait uv Noo Gersey)."

—J. B. Lippincott & Co. have imported copies of the following English books:—

1. "Childe Harold's Pilgrimage"—Murray's holiday edition, printed in small quarto, on beautiful type and paper, and handsomely illustrated. Also, a cheap edition, in paper covers.

2. "The Handy-Volume Shakspeare," volume I—containing "The Tempest," "Two Gentlemen of Verona," and the "Comedy of Errors,"—the new pocket edition, from the press of Bradbury, Evans & Co.

3. "The Principal Speeches and Addresses of His Royal Highness the Prince Consort"—Murray's edition, prepared by order of Queen Victoria, in order to preserve the history of Prince Albert's public life. An introductory chapter gives an interesting account of the Prince's habits and characteristics.

—"Knowledge is power," by Charles Knight, revised and edited by David A. Wells, is published by Gould & Lincoln, Boston. This is an old English book, descriptive of "the productive forces of modern society, and the results of labor, capital, and skill," adapted to the American market by the valuable additions made by Mr. Wells. The illustrations add nothing to its value.

—A. D. F. Randolph, of New York, issues another of his series of neat religious works, entitled "Pearls of Thought." He also publishes a second edition of "Grace Barclay's Diary"—personal recollections of the American Revolution, printed in antique style.

—Fowler & Wells have issued their "Phrenological Almanac" for 1867, containing an interesting article on "Handwriting," and a classification of "New York Society." The same house publishes a small but very neat edition of "Æsop's Fables," illustrated.

—John Wiley & Son, New York, publish "An Elementary Manual of Qualitative Chemical Analysis," by Professor Maurice Perkins, of Union College—a scientific manual.

—Henry C. Baird, of this city, publishes a "Pocket Book for Civil and Mechanical Engineers"—very useful for its formulæ and memoranda.

—"First Years in Europe," by George H. Calvert, is published by William V. Spencer, Boston—for sale in New York by James Miller. We reserve the volume for further notice.

—Hurd & Houghton, New York, publish a complete edition of the poems of Alfred B. Street, in two small volumes.

Boston Books.

—B. B. Russell has just issued a large octavo volume, illustrated with numerous steel engravings, entitled "Lives of the Presidents of the United States of America, from Washington to the present time; containing a narrative of the most interesting events in the career of each President; thus constituting a graphic history of the United States. By John S. C. Abbott, author of Life of Napolean," etc. The author asserts, as the result of his studies, that there is no other nation which can present a consecutive series of seventeen rulers of equal excellence of character and administrative ability, and that probably the least worthy of our Presidents would rank among the best of the kings whom the accident of birth has placed upon hereditary thrones. The author closes his volume by saying that "never was there so brilliant a career opening before any nation as is now opening before the United States of America, if we will but do justice; if we will but be true to our own principles of equal rights for all men; if we will but inscribe upon our banners, Liberty, Equality, Fraternity." These sentiments seem to be the keynote of the work.

—Wiggin & Lunt (antiquarian publishers) have in press Lechford's "Plain Dealing; or, News from New England—London, 1642"—edited by J. Hammond Trumbull, President of the Connecticut Historical Society. They have just published a reprint of a little black-letter volume of 1608—Captain John Smith's "True Relation;" containing the earlist account of the Jamestown colony, with a *fac-simile* of Smith's map of Virginia; edited by Charles Deane. Only two hundred and fifty copies of these books are printed.

—Lee & Shepard have in press the first of a new series of juvenile books by "Oliver Optic." It is "Outward Bound." The same house will probably publish this week the first number of *Northern Lights* (Mrs. Howe's and Edmund Kirke's new illustrated monthly), and the first number of *Our Boys and Girls*, "Oliver Optic's" new weekly magazine for young folks.

—William Lloyd Garrison has recovered his health so far that he can now sleep at night, which he was unable to do for six months after his unlucky fall. He expects to be able to resume his studies for his promised "History of the Anti-Slavery Struggle," during the course of the present month.

—Loring has issued "Charles Codman's Cruise; a Story for Boys," by Horatio Alger, Junior; and "Nelly; or, the Hidden Cross; a book for Girls," by Lucy Ellen Guernsey.

—An anonymous author has a political work in Tilton's press, entitled "Oil upon the Waters." It is intended to allay the strife now raging in political life.

The History of American Magazines.

The New York correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, in a recent letter, gives the following interesting sketch of our American magazine literature:—

The history of magazine literature in America coincides exactly with that of the century. The colonies possessed a few short-lived magazines, mere imitations of feeble originals in England. The first—and one of the most brilliant and influential—of the early American belles-lettres magazines was *Dennie's Portfolio*, established in 1800, by Joseph Dennie and Asbury Dickens, at Philadelphia, and continued until 1827. Next came the *Monthly Anthology and Boston Review*, conducted at Boston by a school-teacher, one Mr. Phineas Adams, for seven years, beginning November, 1803. In May, 1815, Mr. William Tudor, brother of the man who invented trading in ice, started the *North American Review*, which was at first a bi-monthly of light literature, but in 1818 became the weighty quarterly which it still is. The *Analectic Magazine*, at Philadelphia, came next, based on a previous experiment called *Select Reviews*. The *Analectic* was quite a famous affair in its day, and during its first two years (1813-14) was edited by Washington Irving, who contributed to it an interesting series of biographies of the naval commanders of the war of 1812, and other papers. The experiment, however, sickened him effectually of editing, and from 1814 to 1820, when it stopped, others conducted it. Our next magazine period may be reckoned that during which the *Knickerbocker* (began in 1833 by Charles Fenno Hoffman) and *Graham's Magazine* were the leading literary monthlies. The former is perhaps most identified with the reputation of Lewis Gaylord Clark, who edited it for a quarter of a century, and still survives it; and the period of both of them is the era of a past literary generation—of Edgar A. Poe, Frances S. Osgood, Anne C. Lynch, and their contemporaries. The next, or present era of American magazines, began with the appearance of *Harper's*, in 1850. Three years later came *Putnam's Monthly*, claiming a higher literary rank, and which certainly has never been surpassed in the United States for literary force, finish, significance, and success. Its discontinuance in 1857 left New York without a first-class belles-lettres magazine, and the field was promptly and ably occupied by the *Atlantic*, at first edited by the brilliant writer, James Russell Lowell, and still in full life and prosperity.

In May last the *Galaxy* appeared, occupying once more the New York place in the line of periodicals, and marked by several features of decided originality. It appears fortnightly; it discards the fancy of anonymousness, and proclaims in full the names of all its writers. It seeks to give a free field for the expression of all opinions within its chosen arena, instead of pushing exclusively any single view or doctrine. And it claims to allow impartial speech alike to known and unknown writers, if only they say well something worth saying. Thus it acts not only as a vehicle, but as a training school and fosterer of the freest American thought. Thus far this policy has had the effect to elicit many new writers of real ability, who are encouraged to trust their efforts to a literary tribunal which is so fair and generous, and it has contributed to give to the *Galaxy* that charm of freshness and variety which has so far distinguished the magazine.

The fortnightly issue of the *Galaxy* is a new idea in this country, but so far, we believe, it has been received with great favor. It certainly serves to give another distinctive feature to the magazine, and enables it to keep pace with current events. Moreover, to readers of serial stories, a half-monthly magazine presents decided advantages, which the *Galaxy* will not be slow to improve.

As a whole, our magazine literature, like American literature at large, has always improved, in tone and reach of thought, in liberality of view, in power of conception, and in literary elegance and finish. The latest addition to the list, the *Galaxy*, is a further step in the same direction.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 33 South FOURTH Street
PHILADELPHIA.

Annual Policies issued against General Accidents all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.

Insurance effected for one year in any sum from $100 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent., securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid

Short time Tickets for 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000, or giving $15 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.

For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.

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1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF
PHILADELPHIA.
Assets on January 1, 1866,
$2,506,851·96.

Capital	$400,000 0
Accrued Surplus	944,543 1
Premiums	1,162,308 8

UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $11,467 53. INCOME FOR 1866 $310,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,000,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

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REMOVAL.

The Girard Fire and Marine Insurance Company

HAVE REMOVED TO THEIR

NEW OFFICE,

NORTHEAST CORNER

HESNUT and SEVENTH Streets,

1 19§ PHILADELPHIA.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital and Assets, $16,000,000.
Invested in United States, $1,500,000.
Total Premiums Received by the Company in 1865, $4,947,175.
Total Losses Paid in 1865, $4,018,250

All Losses promptly adjusted without reference t England.

ATWOOD SMITH,
General Agent for Pennsylvania.
OFFICE,
No. 6 Merchants' Exchange
PHILADELPHIA. 18 11 6m

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA
No. 111 South FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH, 22d., 1865.
CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.

Endowments, payable at a future age, or on prior decease, by Yearly Premiums, or 10 year Premiums—both classes Non-forfeiture.

Annuities granted on favorable terms.

Term Policies. Children's Endowments

This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its Policy holders.

Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.

Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth or of any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

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THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner. J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.
7 27§

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

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Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.	

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30§

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, for liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

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JOHN WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 4 1§

OLD SHINGLE ROOFS (FLAT OR STEEP) COVERED WITH JOHN'S ENGLISH ROOFING CLOTH, And coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water proof. LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint, and warranted for five years. LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with liquid which becomes as hard as slate. TIN, COPPER, ZINC, or IRON coated with Liquid Gutta Percha at small expense. Cost ranging from one to two cents per square foot. Old Board or Shingle Roofs ten cents per square foot all complete. Materials constantly on hand and for sale by the PHILADELPHIA AND PENNSYLVANIA ROOFING COMPANY. GEORGE HOBART,
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LUMBER.

1866.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3 and 4 inch.
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3 and 4 inch.
WHITE PINE, PANEL PATTERN PLANK.
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND

1866.—BUILDING! BUILDING!
BUILDING!
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
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4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
WHITE PINE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
SPRUCE FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.
PLASTERING LATH.

1866.—CEDAR AND CYPRESS SHINGLES.
LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
COOPER SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW.
No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.
No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.

1866.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1866.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
SEASONED WALNUT.
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
MAHOGANY
ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1866.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1866.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
SPRUCE JOIST
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FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11 22 6mrp No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

T. W. SMALTZ'S LUMBER YARD, N. E. COR. FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets,
OFFERS FOR SALE,
CHEAP FOR CASH.

Panel 1st com., 2d com., 3d com., 4-4, 5-4, 6 8, 8-4, White Pine, seasoned.

First and second quality Yellow (4-4, 5-4) and White Pine (4-4) Flooring Boards.

First and second quality one and two-sides Fence Boards

Shelving Boards, Bass, Ash, Planks and Boards, White Pine sills all sizes; Step Boards, 4-4 5-4.

Hemlock Joist and Scantling, from 12 to 28 feet long all widths.

Spruce Joists Sills and Scantling, from 12 to 28 feet long all widths

Plastering Lath (English and Calais) Pickets Shingles, Chesnut Posts, etc.

Mahogany, Walnut Plank and Boards.

All kinds of Building Lumber cut and furnished at the shortest notice, at the lowest price. 11 25 1m

F. H. WILLIAMS,

LUMBER,

Seventeenth and Spring Garden,

PHILADELPHIA. 11 29 thstu2m

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT,
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
NO. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.

Constantly on hand, a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24§

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING at Queenstown—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

"CITY OF PARIS"	Saturday,	December 15
"KANGAROO"	Wednesday,	December 19
"CITY OF NEW YORK"	Saturday,	December 22
"CITY OF DUBLIN"	Wednesday,	December 29

and each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon from Pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday:

First Cabin, Gold	[illegible]	Steerage, currency	$35
To London	[illegible]	To London	4
To Paris	[illegible]	To Paris	5

Passage by the Wednesday steamers:—First cabin, $90; steerage, $30. Payable in United States currency

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40, currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent
8 7 No. 111 WALNUT Street, Philada

STAR LINE
TO NEW ORLEANS.

The New York Mail Steamship Company's line ocean steamers will leave Pier 46 NORTH RIVER, New York, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:—

MORNING STAR	On Saturday
MONTEREY	On Wednesday
HAVANA	On Saturday
MISSOURI	On Wednesday

All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier

For freight or passage apply to

C. K. GARRISON, President,
GARRISON & ALLEN,
10 19 4p No. 5 BOWLING GREEN, New York.
H. L. LEAF, Agent,
Office Adams' Express, No. 320 Chesnut street.

ATLANTIC COAST
MAIL STEAMSHIP LINES,
SEMI-WEEKLY, FOR

NORFOLK AND RICHMOND, cabins		$6 and $8
CHARLESTON, cabin $25.	Second class	$13
SAVANNAH cabin 25.	Second class	13

Every SATURDAY, Star line for

NEW ORLEANS	Direct	NEW ORLEANS
First cabin. $60	Second cabin $40.	Second class $22
First cabin 60	Second cabin 40.	Second class 28

With unsurpassed accommodations to either class.

For freight or passage, apply to

ALLEN E. THOMAS & CO.,
10 19 4p No. 5 BOWLING GREEN, New York.

FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELPHIA Steam Propeller Company Despatch Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 16 No 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs

Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metalic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
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ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS,
AND DEALERS IN

Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,

No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET,
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WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR

Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc, W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate Cocoa, and Broma. Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts and Nails. 1 24

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD
GREAT TRUNK LINE
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, October 8, 1866,

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M., for Reading and intermediate Stations. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M., arriving Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc., at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

READING ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Reading at 6·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 9·40 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·35 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1·00 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M., Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.

Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon for Reading and all way stations. Leaves Reading at 11·30 A. M., and Downingtown at 12·30 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 and 8·15 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 7·00 A. M. and 12·30 noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST

Leaves New York at 7 and 9 A. M. and 8·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·05 and 11·53 A. M. and 1·48 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg, with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival o the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9·05 A. M. and 9·15 P. M., passing Reading at 4·49 and 10·52 A. M., and 11·30 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10 A. M. and 2·45 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11·30 A. M., and 7·15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·35 A. M. and 1·40 and 4·15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7·50 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1·50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3·20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·35 A. M. and 5·25 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles between all points, $52·50 each, for families and firms

SEASON TICKETS

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5·30 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points forward.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 3·15 P. M. 8 15

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the Stations on the CAMDEN and AMBOY and connecting Railroads. INCREASED DESPATCH. THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY FREIGHT LINES for New York will leave WALNUT Street Wharf at 6 o'clock P. M. daily (Sundays excepted).

Freight must be delivered before 4½ o'clock, to be forwarded the same day.

Returning, the above lines will leave New York at 12 noon, and 4 and 6 P. M.

Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also, on the Belvidere, Delaware, and Flemington, the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg, and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 1 P. M.

The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and at Manunkachunk with all points on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, forwarding to Syracuse, Buffalo and other points in Western New York.

The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad

A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees, must, in every instance, be sent with each load of goods, or no receipt will be given.

N. B.—Increased facilities have been made for the transportation of live stock. Drovers are invited to try the route. When stock is furnished in quantities of two carloads or more, it will be delivered at the foot of Fortieth street, near the Drove Yard, or at Pier No. 1, North River, as the shippers may designate at the time of shipment. For terms, or other information, apply to

WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent,
No. 226 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—Depot, THIRD Street, above Thompson.

For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, and WILKESBARRE.

At 7·30 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, and Wilkesbarre.

At 3·30 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, etc., reaching Easton at 6·45 P. M.

At 5·15 P. M., for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 2·30 and 4·15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 10 A. M. and 11 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6·15 P. M.

White cars of the Second and Third Streets Line City Passenger Cars run direct to the depot.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Bethlehem at 6·25 A. M. and 12·25 Noon, and 6·15 P. M.

Leave Doylestown at 6·40 A. M., 3·15 and 5·30 P. M.

Leave Lansdale at 6·00 A. M.

Leave Fort Washington at 10·50 A. M., and 2·15 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·30 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7·20 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.

Through Tickets must be procured at the ticket offices, THIRD Street or BERKS Street.

5 21 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

1866.—PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest Counties of Pennsylvania to the City of Erie on Lake Erie. It has been leased and is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA.

Arrive Eastward—Erie Mail Train, 7 A. M.; Erie Express Train, 1·20 P. M.; Elmira Mail, 5·40 P. M.

Leave Westward—Erie Mail, 9 P. M.; Erie Express Train, 12 M.; Elmira Mail, 8·00 A. M.

Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express trains without change both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.

NEW YORK CONNECTION.

Leave New York at 9 A. M., arrive at Erie 10·00 A. M.

Leave New York at 5·00 P. M., arrive at Erie 7·15 P. M.

Leave Erie at 5·30 P. M., arrive at New York 4·40 P. M.

Leave Erie at 9·10 A. M., arrive at New York 10·10 A. M.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all the night trains.

For information respecting passenger business, apply at corner THIRTIETH and MARKET Streets, Phila.

And for freight business, of the Company's Agents, S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner Thirteenth and Market streets, Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Erie; William Brown Agent N. C. R. R., Baltimore.

H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Phila.
H. W. GWYNNER, General Ticket Agent, Phila.
A. L. TYLER, General Sup., Williamsport.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry), commencing MONDAY, September 24, 1866.

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA AS FOLLOWS:—

For Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, and all intermediate stations, at 8 A. M., Mail, 3·30 P. M., Passenger.

For Woodbury, 8 A. M., 3·30 and 6 P. M.

For Cape May, at 3·30 P. M.

RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE

Woodbury at 7·15 and 8·40 A. M., and 4·54 P. M.

Bridgeton at 7·05 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. Freight, 6·30 P. M.

Salem at 6·50 A. M. and 3·05 P. M. Freight, 5·45 P. M.

Millville at 6·55 A. M. and 3·08 P. M. Freight, 6·10 P. M.

Cape May at 11·45 A. M., Passenger and Freight.

Freight will be received at Second Covered Wharf below Walnut street, from 9·00 A. M. until 5·00 P. M. That received before 7·00 A. M. will go through the same day.

Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

9 25 J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

Commencing MONDAY, November 26, 1866. Trains will leave Depot, corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—

Express Train at 4·15 A. M. (Mondays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Way Mail Train at 8·15 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations

Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington.

Express Train at 3 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington. Connects at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad line (Saturdays excepted), stopping at Middletown, Smyrna, Dover, Harrington, Seaford, Salisbury, Princess Anne, and connecting at Crisfield with Boat for Norfolk, Portsmouth, and the South.

Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11·45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS,

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 12·30, 4·00, 6, and 11·30 (daily) P. M. The 4·00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations. The 6 P. M. train runs to New Castle.

Leave Wilmington at 7·15, and 8·30 A. M., 3 and 6·30 (daily) P. M.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way-mail, 9·20 A. M., Express. 1·10 P. M., Express. 6·35 P. M., Express. 8·25 P. M., Express.

From Baltimore to Havre-de-Grace and intermediate stations at 4·00 P. M.

TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE.

Leave Chester at 4·49 and 8·54 A. M., and 3·38 P. M.

Leave Wilmington at 5·23 and 9·40 A. M., and 4·15 P. M.

SUNDAY TRAIN

Leaves Baltimore at 8·25 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Elkton and Newark to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore, and Chester to leave passengers from Baltimore or Washington.

Through Tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest, may be procured at Ticket Office No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residence by Graham's Baggage Express.

4 16 H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

The Trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot at Thirty-first and Market streets, which is reached directly by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway. Those of the Chesnut and Walnut Streets Railway run within one square of it.

On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Eleventh and Market Sts. 35 minutes before the departure of each Train.

Mann's Baggage Express will call for and deliver Baggage at the Depot. Orders left at the Office, No. 631 Chesnut street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	at 8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1 & 2,	at 10 A. M. & 11 20 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	at 12·00 M.
Parkesburg Train	at 1·00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	at 2·30 "
Lancaster Accommodation	at 4·00 "
Pittsburg and Erie Mail	at 9 00 "
Philadelphia Express	at 11·00 "

Pittsburg and Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

Passengers by Mail Train go to Williamsport without change of cars, and arrive at Lock Haven at 8·10 P. M.

Passengers by Mail Train go to Carlisle and Chambersburg without change of cars.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, No. 631 Chesnut street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	at 12·50 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	at 7·10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1 & 2,	at 8·20 A. M. & 7·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	at 9·20 A. M.
Lancaster Train	at 12 40 P. M.
Fast Line	at 1·30 "
Day Express	at 5·50 "
Harrisburg Accommodation	at 9·50 "

Philadelphia Express arrives daily, except Monday.

Cincinnati Express arrives daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

Passengers leaving Lock Haven at 7·00 A. M., and Williamsport at 8·40 A. M., reach Philadelphia without change of cars, from Williamsport, by Day Express, at 5·50 P. M.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. For further information, apply to

JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent, No. 631 Chesnut St.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent, at the Depot.

An Emigrant Train runs daily (except Sunday). For full particulars as to fare and accommodations, apply to
3 12 FRANCIS FUNK, No. 137 DOCK Street.

FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK

and Way Places, from Walnut Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz.:—

	FARE.
At 6 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation	$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express	3 00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express	3·00
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation and Emigrant 1st class	2·25
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation and Emigrant, 2d class	1·60

At 10 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton, Birmingham, and Vincentown, and at 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Mount Holly only.

At 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.

At 6 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 4, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House, Palmyra, Riverton, Progress, Delanco, Beverly, Edgewater, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, etc. The 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. lines run direct through to Trenton.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT WILL LEAVE

At 11 A. M., 4·30, 6·45 P. M., and 12 P. M. (Night), via Kensington and Jersey City Express Lines, fare $3·00. The 6·45 P. M. Line will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 3, 3·30, 4·30, 5, and 6·45 P. M. and 12 Midnight, for Bristol, Trenton, etc.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 3, 4·30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Schenck's

At 10·15 A. M., 3, 5, and 12 P. M. for Eddington.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 3, 4, 5, 6, and 12 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

At 10·15 A. M., 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, and 12 P. M. for Wissinoming.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD,

For the Delaware River Valley, Northern Pennsylvania, and New York State, and the Great Lakes. Daily (Sundays excepted) from Kensington Depot, as follows:—

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, etc.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

December 1, 1866. WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

On and after THURSDAY, November 1, 1866, until further notice.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3·15, 3½, 4, 5, 5¾, 6·10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7¾, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train, and 3½ and 5¾ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9·15 A. M., 2, 7, and 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown 8¼ A. M., 1, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10 minutes, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 minutes P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9·15 minutes A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·50 minutes A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 minutes P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35, 11·05, minutes A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05 minutes, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5·40, 7, 7·50 minutes, 9, 11 A. M., 1½, 4½, 6¼, and 8 P. M.

The 5½ P. M. train will stop at Falls, School Lane, Wissahickon, Manayunk, Spring Mills, and Conshohocken only.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 6¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5 and 8¾ P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35, 11·05 minutes A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6·10, 7½, 8·20, 9½, 11½ A. M., 2, 5, 6¾, 8¾ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 6¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 5½ and 9 P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot NINTH and GREEN Streets

HARD RUBBER ARTIFICIAL LIMBS, Arms, Legs, Appliances for Deformity, etc. etc. These Limbs are transferred from life in form and fit; are the lightest, most durable, comfortable, perfect, and artistic substitutes yet invented. They are approved and adopted by the United States Government and our principal Surgeons. Patented August 18, 1863; May 23, 1865; May 1, 1866. Address

KIMBALL & CO.,
No. 639 ARCH Street, Philadelphia.
Pamphlet free. 9 27 6m

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.

A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette
8 10§ GOLDSMITHS' HALL, LIBRARY Street

THE SCULLING CHAMPIONSHIP.

The Work Before Walter Brown—Robert Chambers Wins the Championship of England for the Fifth Time.

We are informed that our townsman, Jimmy Hamill, the champion oarsman of America, designs to row Walter Brown, of Portland, for the championship, as early next spring as possible, and he is determined that the ambitious youth from Maine shall have a hard struggle for the purse and the honor. Brown also sent a challenge to London, to row the winner of the match for the championship of England, rowed November 22, who proves to be the veteran Robert Chambers. The Newcastle *Chronicle*, of the 23d ult., gives a very interesting account of the race, which seems to have been conducted in a very discreditable manner by the London friends of Sadler, the defeated man. The friends, who followed the contestants in steamers, made several attempts to swamp Chambers, and crowded him towards the shore, but the gallant Northman held his temper, and exerted his skill as best he could. As the contestants neared Hammersmith bridge, one mile and three-quarters from the starting point, Chambers was about to pass ahead, when Sadler jockeyed him and a foul occurred, and Chambers claimed the race. Harry Kelley waved Sadler on, and after he had got clear of Chambers, the latter put on steam and was about overhauling Sadler, when he again sheared off and caused another foul—Sadler wilfully laying his boat across Chambers' course, causing the stem of the latter's boat to come against his off-hand scull. The Londoners finding that Chambers was the better man, run their steamers close upon him, causing his boat to settle so much that the spectators shouted out, "He's sinking!" Notwithstanding all these drawbacks, the race being virtually over at Hammersmith bridge, Sadler arrived home only three lengths ahead of Chambers, in twenty-five minutes and two seconds. After all was over, Mr. Ireland, the referee, without hesitation, decided the race in Chambers' favor, who was proclaimed Champion of the Thames for the fifth time.—*Pittsburg Commercial.*

Romantic Popularity of an Actor.—Edwin Booth, who has just made his *rentree* before the New York public as "Hamlet," with distinguished success, seems to be more a favorite than ever. He appears to have taken a hold upon the affections of the community, as well as to have appealed to their sense of admiration. No actor within our memory has been personally and professionally so popular in the metropolis as the young and gifted tragedian. His impersonations have grave faults, but they are either overlooked or lost in the lavish praise bestowed upon him. The critics do not criticize him, and really where there is so much merit there is little reason for fault-finding. He has personal gifts that no other artist of eminence in his profession enjoys—youth, grace, and comeliness, and, added to these, thorough good-breeding, a romantic history, unquestionable genius, broad culture, and the power of creating sympathy. The women of New York have a most sentimental regard for him, and have, after the usual manner, idealized him into a sort of Admirable Crichton. They believe him an actual "Hamlet," and seem to think him ever dying of a spiritual woe, too deep for utterance and too subtle for appreciation by the vulgar world. He is the daily recipient of numerous tender missives, and is assured of the sympathies of several hundred fair women he never saw or heard of, to his knowledge. One of the secrets of the abstract adoration which women feel for him, consists in his perfect indifference to them. If they believed to-morrow he had a general fondness for the sex, more than half of them would be cured of their romantic attachment. Booth appears to have little interest save in his dramatic studies, and, consequently, when he is invited to dine by some of our most fashionable women, and accepts the invitations, they find Hamlet has very little to say. Instead of talking as Statira said Alexander would, he sits silent, and looks mute melancholy. "Poor, dear gentleman," say his feminine admirers, "what delightful things he would utter if his soul were not too fine for expression! He cannot speak of his sorrows, and he is ten times as charming as if he talked." No doubt he is to them. Women lose their hearts through their ears. But men who are believed beforehand to be eloquent, will advance their reputation by preserving silence.—*New York Correspondence Springfield Republican.*

Telegraphing Sounds.—A man in Frankfort, Germany, invented, some years since, an instrument by which it is said that musical sounds can be telegraphed. It is well known that when a rod of soft iron is placed in a coil of wire, it is magnetized when a current is sent through the coil, and demagnetized when the current ceases. A distinct sound like a tick accompanies the demagnetization. There is apparently no limit to the rapidity with which this can be obtained. Each break in the coil circuit produces this tick, however rapidly one may follow the other. Reis places an iron rod and a coil at the receiving station, and by means of a tight membrane made to vibrate by the sound of the human voice or other musical instrument at the sending station, he produces as many interruptions in the circuit and ticks of the rods as there are vibrations in the various notes. The reproduced notes, though of the same pitch, are not of the same quality as the transmitting notes. They are very faint, and resemble the sound of a toy trumpet.

Dr. Mary Walker.—The *Queen's* opinion:—"Our opinion is, that Dr. Mary Walker has in no way made herself or her subject acceptable to an English audience. Women, in general, do not want to hear about the advantages of 'pantalettes;' and female physicians, present and future, we imagine, would prefer having their cause advocated with more sense, in a less public and remarkable manner, and by a person respecting whose claims to a position in the ranks of properly authorized practitioners there is no affectation of concealment, and there can be no doubt. Dr. Mary Walker's lecture was weak and wordy. She, herself, seemed unconscious of the ridiculousness of the appearance she was making, and incapable of appreciating the irony of many of the cheers and exclamations. In the meantime, we repeat that Dr. Mary Walker does not recommend herself to the regard of English people."

Earrings without Ear Piercing.—A smart fellow in London has discovered a way to enable ladies to wear earrings without having their ears pierced. The fastening is managed thus:—The rosette in front of the earring top is the head of a screw, which, by being partly withdrawn, allows the wires to separate, and, on being screwed back, when adjusted, presses the wire on the lobe of the ear; the wires are so constructed that they do not uncomfortably press the ear; in fact, the fastening, instead of entering the flesh, clasps it. This ingenious invention will recommend itself to those who are prejudiced against ear piercing, if they are not fearful that the earring will be unsafe, thus worn.

Territorializing.—Some of the Jacobin leaders at Washington insist that the Southern States shall be reduced to a territorial condition. Have they considered that one of the effects of this would be to destroy State debts, and also to release the people of the territories so created from liability to taxation by the Federal Government? Territories would not pay debts created by States, and could not be forced to do so; and the policy and practice of the Government do not allow citizens of territories to be taxed to pay the debts of the United States.—*Richmond Whig.*

Dr. Dio Lewis' Opinion.—The women of America are falling into a sadly dilapidated condition—round-shouldered, nervous, with thin, soft muscles and general exhaustion. Efforts are being made to restore them through gymnastics, horseback riding, and other similar measures. But these means, good as they are, will never be extended to the nation at large, nor continue through any considerable part of the life. Besides, the labor thus performed is non-productive, or at least reaches only the individual engaged in the exercise.

A Strike Ended.—The iron-workers' strike on the Tyne, in England, which has been protracted for sixteen weeks, is rapidly collapsing, and the men are going in at the ten per cent. reduction.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

THE CHEAP STORE.

FREEMAN & CO.,
Corner EIGHTH and VINE Sts.

Ladies', Misses', and Children's
HATS,
REDUCED FROM

75 Cents to 37½ Cents.
$1·00 to 75 Cents.
$1·50 to $1·00.
$2·00 to $1·50.
$3·00 to $2·00.

IN ALL THE NEW STYLES AND SHADES.

We have also made a Great Reduction in our large STOCK OF
MILLINERY GOODS.
10 26 2m FREEMAN & CO.

MOURNING GOODS.

Having made the Mourning Department of my establishment a specialty, I am prepared to furnish, at the shortest notice, every description of Mourning Millinery. Particular attention is directed to my fine and varied assortment of Widows' Bonnets, Caps, Veils, Ribbons, Jets, etc.

MADEMOISELLE KEOGH,
No. 904 WALNUT STREET.

SPLENDID OPENING OF FALL AND WINTER STYLES.—MRS. M. A. BINDER, No 1031 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, IMPORTER OF LADIES' DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS. Also an elegant stock of Imported Paper Patterns for Ladies' and Children's Dress. Parisian Dress and Cloak Making in all its varieties. Ladies furnishing their rich and costly materials may rely on being artistically fitted, and their work finished in the most prompt and efficient manner, at the lowest possible prices at twenty-four hours' notice. Cutting and basting. Patterns in sets, or by the single piece, for merchants and dressmakers, now ready. 9 20 6m

MRS. R. DILLON,
Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street.

Has a handsome assortment of MILLINERY, Misses' and Infants' Hats and Caps, Silks, Velvets, Crapes Ribbons Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc 7 18§

AUCTION SALES.

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 1020 CHESNUT STREET. 21§

ATTRACTIVE SALE OF HOLIDAY GOODS.
On Friday morning,
14th instant, at 10½ o'clock, at B. Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, an attractive sale of Holiday Goods, being the surplus stock of a leading retail house.
SHEFFIELD PLATED GOODS.
James Dixon & Sons' Sheffield best quality castors, cake baskets, vegetable dishes, tea sets, hand and tea trays, butter dishes, sugar dishes, dish covers, toast racks, etc. etc. Also, Wares of other manufacturers.
BRONZES.
Bronze figures, groups of all sizes, etc.
CLOCKS.
Bronze, marble, and gilt clocks, with figures to match.
MARBLE STATUARY,
From the celebrated School of Design at Florence
VERDE ANTIQUE STATUARY.
FANCY GOODS.
Decorated porcelain and bisque vases, figures and groups.
Leather reticules and work-bags, the whole comprising the largest and finest quality of goods ever offered in this city. [12 8 5t
Open for examination on Tuesday until morning of sale Full particulars in Catalogue. Sale positive.

PHILADELPHIA ARTISTS' SECOND ANNUAL SALE OF ORIGINAL OIL PAINTINGS will take place at Scott's Art Gallery, No 1020 Chesnut street,
On Friday Evening,
December 14, at 7½ o'clock, when about 100 entirely original oil paintings will be sold and are all directly from the easels of the artists themselves.
The paintings are now on exhibition at the Free Gallery of the Fine Arts, No. 927 Chesnut street, where they will remain until the evening of sale.
Particulars in catalogue. 12 8 6t

SPECIAL SALE AT CONCERT HALL BUILDING, No. 1219 CHESNUT STREET.
Special sale of French bronze figures and groups. Rocaille China vases, bisquet sets and figures, highly decorated, gilt, and ormulo clocks, alabaster vases, urns, and fazzas. Verde antique groups. Parisian fancy goods, etc. etc., being a special importation of Messrs. Viti Brothers (late Vito Viti & Sons), per steamers "Manhattan," "Arago," and "Europe," from France, to take place on
Wednesday and Thursday Mornings,
December 19 and 20, commencing at 11 o'clock each day, at the spacious store in Concert Hall Building, No. 1219 Chesnut street engaged expressly for the occasion.
The collection will be arranged on Tuesday, 18th instant.
Full particulars in future advertisements. 12 12 7t

PANCOAST & WARNOCK AUCTIONEERS,
518§ No. 240 MARKET Street.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF EMBROIDERIES AND MILLINERY GOODS, BY CATALOGUE, ON A CREDIT,
On Monday,
December 17, at 10 o'clock, embracing a full assortment of new goods suited to present sales. 12 10 6t

KRISS KRINGLE'S HEADQUARTERS.

JOHN DOLL,
NO. 502 MARKET STREET,

Has now open one of the largest and most varied Stocks of TOYS AND FANCY GOODS to be found. It includes everything that is rare and curious, and those who design making Christmas Presents, will do well to call and inspect. Mr. DOLL'S large wholesale trade enables him to sell at the very lowest prices.

JOHN DOLL,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Toys and Fancy Goods,
12 4 wthslOt] No. 502 MARKET Street.

TOYS! TOYS! TOYS!

A. M. MARTIN,
N. E. Corner Eighth and Market,

Has now open one of the largest and best selected stocks of
TOYS AND FANCY GOODS
TO BE FOUND.
Also, Baskets, Children's Carriages, Velocipedes, Sleighs, Sleds, Etc.
A. M. MARTIN,
12 4 tuthslot] N. E. corner EIGHTH and MARKET.

FRESH ADAMS COUNTY PEACHES
In gallon, half gallon, and quart can
FRESH QUINCES AND TOMATOES.
Also, 100 dozen TOMATOES in glass.
100 dozen GREEN CORN.
FOR SAL BY
JAMES R. WEBB,
8 14§ EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets.

NEW FRUIT.

Crown, Basket, Layer, Bunch, Seedless, and Sultana Raisins, Currants, Citron, Prunes, Figs, Havana Oranges, etc. etc.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES,
11 7rp§] Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

FINANCIAL.

NORTHERN CENTRAL BONDS.

Having Disposed of the Larger Portion of these
DESIRABLE SECURITIES,
WE WILL CONTINUE TO OFFER THEM ONLY
TILL DECEMBER 20,
(If not previously disposed of),
AT THE LOW PRICE OF
89.
After that date, should any remain unsold,
THE PRICE WILL BE ADVANCED.
DREXEL & CO.,
12 6 12t] No. 34 S. THIRD Street.

NATIONAL
BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL $500,000, FULL PAID.
DIRECTORS.

Jos. T. Bailey,	Wm. Ervien,	Sam. A. Bispham
Edw. B. Orne,	Osgood Welsh,	Fred. A. Hoyt,
Natha Hilles,	Ben. Rowland, Jr.,	Wm. H. Rhawn

PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM H. RHAWN.
CASHIER,
JOSEPH P. MUMFORD. [10 31 m

CURTAINS, SHADES, ETC.

I. E. WALRAVEN,
(MASONIC HALL,)
No. 719 CHESNUT STREET,
A Fresh Importation of
CHOICE LACE CURTAINS,
TAPESTRY BORDERED TERRYS,
SATINS AND SATIN DAMASK.
In Rose, Crimson, Blue, Green and Gold, of all the newest designs for
Curtains and Furniture Coverings.
WINDOW SHADES
OF ALL COLORS AND STYLES. [10 20 tuths

REDUCED PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES

KELTY, CARRINGTON & CO.,
No. 723 CHESNUT Street,
Have constantly in Stock, for retail city and country trade, their
CELEBRATED WINDOW SHADES
MANUFACTURED BY THEM ONLY.
They are also Sole Agents for the SELF-ADJUSTING SPRING FIXTURES for Shades. The best fixtures in the world.
Also, CURTAIN MATERIALS and FURNITURE COVERINGS, in great variety.
Lace, Muslin, and Nottingham Curtains, Piano and Table Covers, the largest and finest stock in the city.
Lace Curtains cleaned and mended.
White Holland Shades calendered. [10 10 tuths3m

B. J. WILLIAMS,
No. 16 North SIXTH Street,
MANUFACTURER OF
VENETIAN BLINDS
AND
WINDOW SHADES.
The largest and finest assortment in the city at the lowest prices. [10 26 2m
STORE SHADES MADE AND LETTERED.

CHEAPEST PRINTING IN PHILADELPHIA
AT THE
STEAM JOB PRINTING ROOMS,
No. 108 South THIRD Street,
SECOND STORY.
Every description of Plain and Ornamental Printin executed with neatness and despatch, at surprisingly low prices.
HADDOCK & SON, Proprietors,
9 14 3mrp Late of No. 618 MARKET Street.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of JAMES HAMILTON, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the thirty sixth account of THOMAS CADWALADER Executor and Trustee of the last will and testament of JAMES HAMILTON, deceased, arising from that portion of the estate belonging to Schedule B, annexed to the Indenture of partition in said estate, dated January 26, 1849, recorded in the office for recording deeds, etc. in Philadelphia, in Deed Book G W C, No. 1, page 497, etc., and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purposes of his appointment, on MONDAY, December 24, 1866, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No 402 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
12 13 thstu5t [illegible] W. D. BAKER, Auditor.

GEO. A. COOKE'S
COAL EMPORIUM
1314 WASHINGTON AV.

THE GENUINE EAGLE VEIN, THE CELEBRATED PRESTON, and the pure hard GREENWOOD COAL, Egg and Stove sent to all parts of the city at $6·50 per ton; superior LEHIGH at $6·75.
Each of the above articles are warranted to give perfect satisfaction in every respect. Orders received at No. 114 South THIRD Street; Emporium, No 1314 WASHINGTON Avenue. 4 4§

JORDAN'S CELEBRATED TONIC ALE.—This truly healthful and nutritious beverage, now in use by thousands—invalids and others—has established a character for quality of material and purity of manufacture which stands unrivalled. It is recommended by physicians of this and other places as a superior TONIC, and requires but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its great merit. To be had, wholesale and retail, of P. J. JORDAN, N . 2 PEAR Street. [11 7§

DRY GOODS.

INAUGURATION
OF
A CHEAP DEPARTMENT
IN
LADIES' CLOAKS.
ONE THOUSAND
GARMENTS,
From $5·00 to $25·00,
BEING IN MANY CASES ABOUT
ONE HALF
THE CURRENCY VALUE.
J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
NO. 920 CHESNUT ST.

ALL OUR
PARIS CLOAKS,
AS WELL AS
FINE GARMENTS
Of Our Own Manufacture,
ARE THIS DAY REDUCED
25 PER CENT.
BELOW FORMER PRICES.
J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
No. 920 CHESNUT St.

OUR STOCK
OF
LADIES' DRESS FURS
IS THIS SEASON
THE LARGEST AND CHOICEST
WE HAVE EVER EXHIBITED.
It comprises
RUSSIAN SABLE,
The most valuable of all Furs,
HUDSON BAY SABLE,
Which ranks next in elegance and variety to the Russian.
EASTERN AMERICAN SABLE.
A popular and durable Fur.
ERMINE,
ASTRACHAN,
RUSSIAN SQUIRREL
GREY CRIMEAN,
PERSIANNE,
FINE CHINCHILLA
Besides many other varieties.
EVERY GARMENT
Has been critically examined, and none allowed to be displayed for sale unless perfect in every respect.
All FURS sold by us are warranted NATURAL COLOR.
FURS cleaned, altered, and repaired.
SHIPPING FURS BOUGHT.
J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
No. 920 CHESNUT Street.

WATCHES, JEWELRY ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY
AND
BRIDAL PRESENTS.
Have on hand a large and beautiful assortment of Watches, Jewelry, and Silverware, suitable for Christmas Holiday and Bridal Presents.
Particular attention solicited to our large assortment of Diamonds and Watches, Gold Chains for ladies' and gentlemen's wear. Also, Sleeve Buttons, Studs, and Seal Rings, in great variety, all of the newest styles.
FANCY SILVER-WARE,
ESPECIALLY SUITED FOR BRIDAL GIFTS.
We are daily receiving new goods, selected expressly for the holiday sales. Our prices will be found as low, if not lower, than the same quality can be purchased elsewhere
Purchasers invited to call.
Diamonds and all precious stones, also, old Gold and Silver, purchased or taken in exchange. 5 15§p

KITCHEN & CO.
HAVE OPENED THEIR
NEW STORE,
SOUTHEAST CORNER
TENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
WITH A FULL STOCK OF
WATCHES, JEWELRY,
Silver, and Silver-Plated Ware.
FANCY GOODS, Etc.
Their Stock being entirely new, and selected with the utmost care, they feel confident of being able to suit the taste of those who wish articles in their line.
They solicit an inspection of their goods.
C. B. KITCHEN. J. H. OLIVER.
N. BULON, Salesman. 11 27 1mrp

CHRISTMAS!
W. W. CASSIDY,
No. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET
Offers an entirely new and most carefully selected stock of
AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVERWARE, and FANCY ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable for
BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.
Particular attention paid to repairing. 1 1§

MUSICAL BOXES
Large and small sizes, playing from 2 to 12 airs, and costing from $5 to $300. Our assortment comprises such choice melodies as—
"Home, Sweet Home
"The Last Rose of Summer.
"Auld Lang Syne."
"Star Spangled Banner."
"My Old Kentucky Home," etc. etc.,
Besides beautiful selections from the various Operas imported direct, and for sale at moderate prices, by
FARR & BROTHER,
Importers of Watches etc.,
11 11 mthstrp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
SMITH & DREER,
S. E. Corner ARCH and TENTH Streets,
Have now on hand a Well selected Stock of
WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER, AND SILVER-PLATED WARE,
Suitable for the Christmas Holidays.
A call is respectfully solicited. [12 3 1mrp
THEODORE SMITH. FERDINAND J. DREER, JR

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
JACOB HARLEY,
(SUCCESSOR TO STAUFFER & HARLEY),
No. 622 MARKET ST.
A fine assortment of Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Silver and Silver-plated Ware, suitable for Holiday and Bridal Presents. 12 11 tuthslm

SILVER-WARE
FOR
BRIDAL PRESENTS.
G. RUSSELL & CO.,
No. 22 North SIXTH St.,
Invite attention to their Choice Stock of SOLID SILVER WARE, suitable for CHRISTMAS and BRIDAL PRESENTS. 15 26

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH Street,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
Watches
Fine Jewelry,
Silver-Plated Ware,
AND
8 1§ Solid Silver-Ware.

RICH JEWELRY.
JOHN BRENNAN,
DEALER IN
DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY Etc. Etc. Etc.
9 20§ 13 S. EIGHTH ST., PHILADA.

FINE OPERA GLASSES
IMPORTED AND FOR SALE BY
JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
10 18t] No. 924 CHESNUT Street.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

TOURBILLION
FULL CHRONOMETER,
New Calibre in Nickel, Breguet Adjustment made expressly for
JAMES E. CALDWELL & CO.,
No. 822 CHESNUT Street.

JUST OPENED,
GILT AND CRYSTAL DECORATED PORCELAIN AND CUT GLASS WARES,
In Vases, Centre Pieces, Fruit Stands, Flower Stands and a large variety of
FANCY ARTICLES,
BY
JAMES E. CALDWELL & CO.,
No. 822 CHESNUT Street.

DIAMONDS, SAPPHIRES,
RUBIES, EMERALDS, AND PEARLS,
In exquisite mountings of entirely new styles.
A Magnificent Stock in
FULL SUITES OF JEWELRY.
Also in Brooches, Ear-rings, Bracelets, Finger Rings, Studs, Etc., Solitare and Cluster, at
JAMES E. CALDWELL & CO.'S,
10 9 tuths t12 25 4p] No. 822 CHESNUT Street.

CHRISTMAS, HOLIDAY AND BRIDAL GIFTS.
ESTABLISHED IN 1812.
WILLIAM WILSON & SON,
SILVERSMITHS
AND
MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF
SUPERIOR PLATED WARE,
SOUTHWEST CORNER OF
FIFTH AND CHERRY STREETS,
Have on hand a large and general assortment of
Silver and Plated Ware, Suitable for Bridal Presents, Etc. Etc.
PRESENTATION SETS ON HAND,
Or furnished at short notice. 11 24 1mrp

BOWMAN & LEONARD,
MANUFACTURERS OF
AND
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER
IN
Silver and Silver-Plated Goods,
No 704 ARCH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Those in want of SILVER or SILVER-PLATED WARE will find it much to their advantage to visit our STORE before making their purchases. Our long experience in the manufacture of the above kinds of goods enables us to defy competition.
We keep no goods but those which are of the FIRST-CLASS, all of our own make, and will be sold at reduced prices 5 26§

FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC.

BUY FURNITURE AT GOULD & CO.'S Union Depots, corner NINTH and MARKET and Nos. 37 and 39 North SECOND Street.
The largest, cheapest, and best stock of Furniture, of every description, in the world. Send for Printed Catalogue and Price List. The soundness of material and workmanship is guaranteed of all we sell. Furniture for Parlor, Drawing room, Chamber or Bed room, Dining-room, Library, Kitchen, Servants' rooms, Offices, Schools, Churches, Odd Fellows, Masons, or other Lodges, Ships, Institutions, Clubs, Colleges, Public Buildings, Hotels, Boarding-Houses, Hospitals, Fairs, or a single piece of Furniture.
Drawings and estimates furnished when required.
Orders sent by post will be executed with despatch, and with liberality and justness of dealing. Country dealers, and the trade generally, continue to be supplied on the same liberal wholesale terms that insure them a fair profit. Parties at a distance may remit through our Banker, the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank, Chesnut street, or the Union National Bank, Third street, or by Express, Check, or Post-Office Order. Immediate attention will be given, and satisfaction insured.
GOULD & CO.,
N. E. corner NINTH and MARKET Streets and Nos. 37 and 39 North SECOND Street,
2 105p Philadelphia.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
I have a large stock of every variety of
FURNITURE
Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc etc.
P. P. GUSTINE,
81§ N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

ESTABLISHED 1795.
A. S. ROBINSON,
French Plate Looking-Glasses,
ENGRAVINGS PAINTINGS DRAWINGS ETC.
Manufacturer of all kinds of
LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER.
No. 910 CHESNUT STREET.
THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,
PHILADELPHIA 3 15§

HOLIDAY PRESENTS FOR GENTLEMEN.
An Assortment of Elegant
WRAPPERS,
SCARFS,
TIES,
GLOVES,
CARDIGAN JACKETS,
And Novelties in Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, at
J. W. SCOTT & CO.'S,
12 10 12trp] No. 814 CHESNUT St.

RICHARD EAYRE,
(Ten years with J. Burr Moore & John C. Arrison),
HAS OPENED AT
No. 58 N. SIXTH St., below Arch, Philadelphia,
Where he intends to keep a variety of
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
And to manufacture the improved
SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT,
Invented by J. Burr Moore, which for ease and comfort cannot be surpassed. 9 17